

JUL 10 1914

July 9, 1914

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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper
Established in 1855

Stars and Stripes

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The Schweitzer Press

The World's Most Beautiful Exposition

Surpassing features of the Panama-Pacific Exposition buildings pictured in exclusive photographs

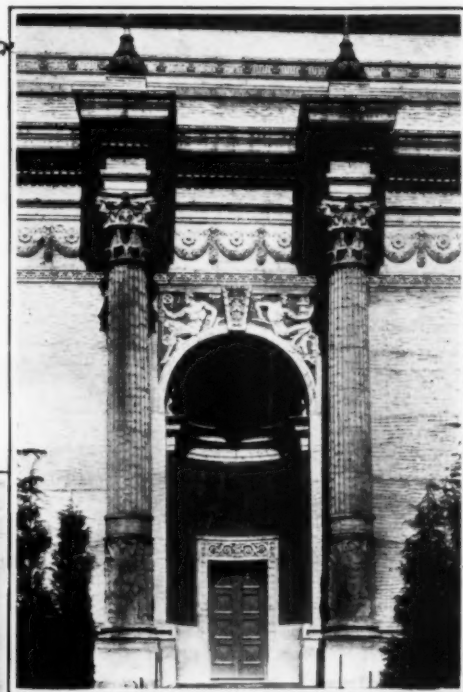
Copyright, 1914, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition

EVERY effort has been made to make the \$50,000,000 Panama-Pacific International Exposition not only the largest and most important, but also the most beautiful exposition the world has ever known. It is fitting that it should be the largest, because it will commemorate the greatest engineering achievement of man. The Panama Canal will importantly affect every nation on the globe, therefore the exposition should be international in its scope. The greatest architects, designers, painters, sculptors and horticulturists including such noted men as Jules Guerin, Haig Patigian, Allen Newman, Gustav Gerlach, W. B. Faville and Clarence Ward have been engaged on the work for months. We are giving our readers early glimpses of some of the completed work of these noted artists in the excellent photographs which have been taken exclusively for LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and which



A BEAUTIFUL ITALIAN RENAISSANCE DOORWAY

It opens into one of the inner avenues leading to the Court of the Four Seasons. These avenues will be treated after the manner of courts of monasteries, ornamented with stone benches and Italian garden vases and pedestals. This doorway was designed by W. B. Faville, architect of the exterior facades of the main group of exhibition palaces.



SECOND CENTURY ARCHITECTURE REVIVED

One of the side entrances of the great Palace of Machinery, the decoration of which is in Roman architecture recalling the days of the Emperor Hadrian. The sculpture above the doorway is the work of Haig Patigian.



BEAUTY AND SIMPLICITY COMBINED

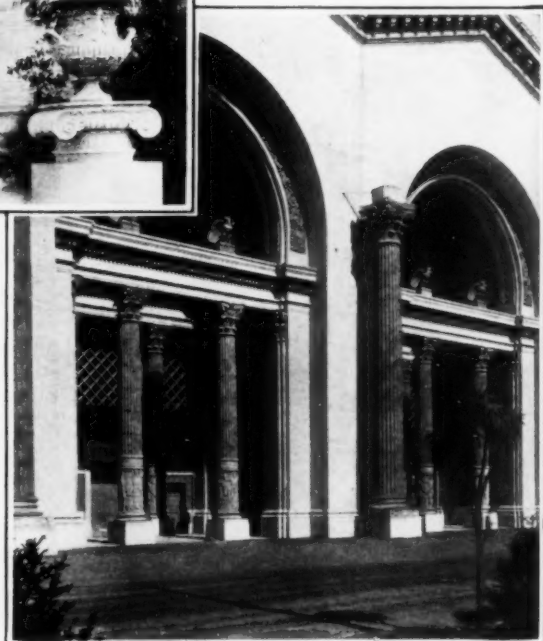
A minor entrance to the huge Palace of Education opening upon the west approach to the Court of the Four Seasons. The unadorned walls of the building accent the classic beauty of the doorway.

show a state of preparedness a year before the opening date unequalled in the histories of noted expositions. Jules Guerin planned the already famous color scheme of the exposition. The facades of the buildings will have the color and appearance of Travertine marble; the domes of the main buildings will be gold and the towers will be copper green. The whole will be relieved by slashes of red and blue in the columns and colonnades. One of the most unique features of the exposition will be the night illumination. Light will be thrown from masked batteries upon countless thousand of "jewels" outlining the buildings and filling the open courts with the soft glow of day. The lighting will be a triumph of electrical engineering and will afford a scene of indescribable beauty and magnificence.



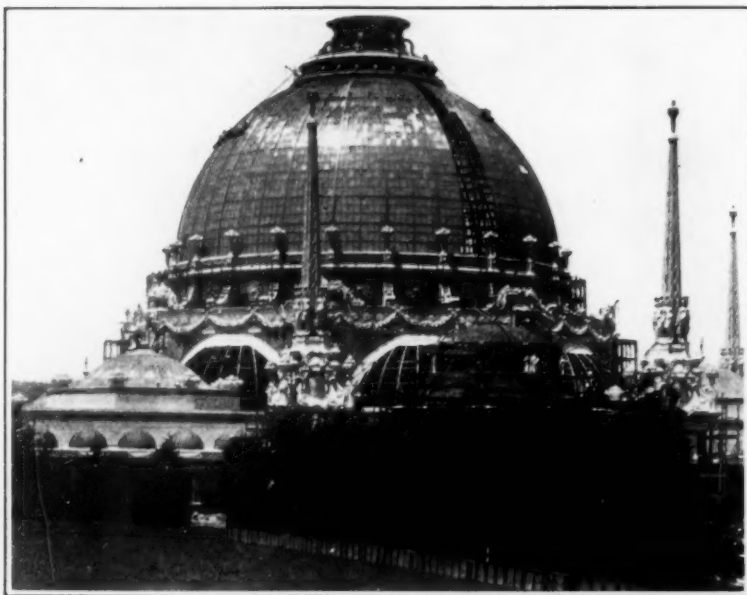
ONE OF THE GREAT AVENUES

Avenue of Progress, a continuation of Fillmore Street, one of the busiest business thoroughfares of San Francisco. On the left is the main west entrance of the Palace of Machinery, one of the largest frame structures ever built; on the right is the Palace of Varied Industries.



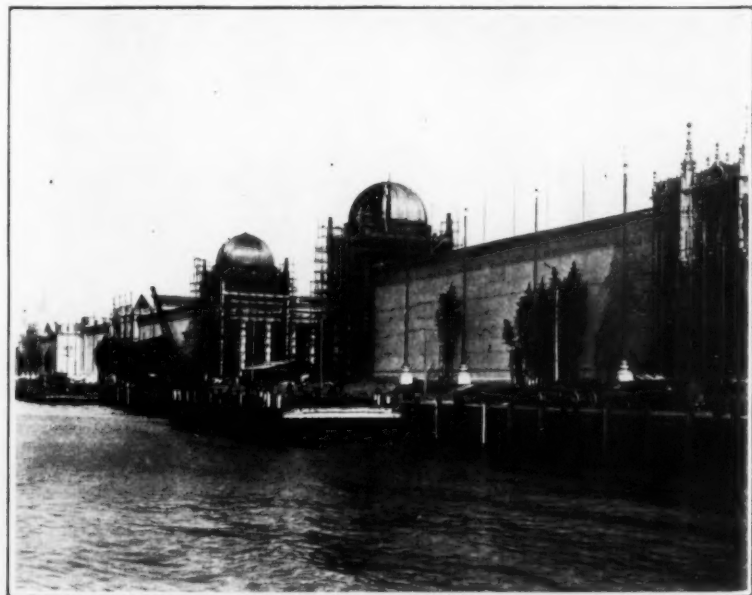
AN IMPOSING ENTRANCE

Two of the three great arches that form the main entrance on the west of the great Palace of Machinery. It gives one an excellent idea of the stern, dignified beauty of the building, which is an adaptation of early Roman architecture.



A MARVEL OF ORIENTAL ARCHITECTURE

The Palace of Horticulture, set in the west end of the South Gardens, has the largest hemispherical dome in the world, being 186 feet in height and 152 feet in diameter. The ground dimensions of the palace are 300x600 feet and in its composition it recalls the famous Mosque of Sultan Ahmed I.



A VIEW OF THE PALACES FROM THE HARBOR

When the grounds are finished there will be space for two broad driveways and an intervening wide garden between the palaces and the water. In the center are the towers of the Court of the Universe and at the right the main entrance of the Palace of Agriculture, executed in a rich derivation of Spanish Renaissance.

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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1835

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXIX

Thursday, July 9, 1914

No. 3070

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The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.



"A Live Wire"

By ROLF ARMSTRONG

The telegram reads:

"Sorry. Cannot accept your dinner invitation. Married your dad this noon. Dolly Dooem."

A bit of news that would make any chap sit up and take notice—what?

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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



On to Washington!

Drawn for Leslie's by E. W. KEMBLE

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

New York, July 9, 1914

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

Punishment!

THERE is use for the whip, but it is more useful in the hands of the merciful than the merciless. In the school room for the indolent child, in the family for the disobedient one, and in the community for the dishonest, the disturber, and the evil-doer, proper punishment has its mission.

The whip should not only be punitive but reformatory. To place it in the hands of a brute to be used with brute force is therefore to add to the mischief of the situation; to put it in the hands of the merciful and the just is only compliance with the divine injunction, which bids us remember that "whom he loveth he chasteneth."

The existence of evils arising from the extraordinary development of our great industries in this wonderful country during the past few years has not been denied. The evils growing out of our rapid industrial and railway expansion have not been greater, more general and more destructive than the evils of our entire social system. The collective man has been as good as the individual. President Wilson knows this.

The question of to-day is whether having used the whip so effectively to regulate, restrict, restrain and control our great industrial and railway corporations, we should not rest content with the chastisement thus far inflicted and see how effectual it proves to be. The whip has been placed in the hands of those whose motives we may not altogether question, but who are inclined to use it in the most merciless way.

The result has been widespread disturbance in business, banking, railway and manufacturing circles. The great mass of the American people are beginning to realize this fact as they are being brought face to face with proof that labor and capital are mutually dependent upon each other, and that when the whip is used upon one it lashes the backs of both.

The closed shop, the empty pay envelope, and the half-filled dinner pail always tell their story.

The Yellow Snake

ALOUD-MOUTHED demagogue stands at the street corner beckoning to the workman in an adjoining factory to come and listen to his rantings. Too often the workman listens and is misled. The workingman is cajoled, tricked and fooled by the silver-tongued man on top of the barrelhead. So are many who regard themselves as among the highly educated. "A little learning is a dangerous thing."

Finding the muckraking publications re-echoing the voice of the disturber, many well-meaning men and women, confirmed in their distrust of the old order of things, join the throngs of discontent. These yellow publications conspire with the demagogues to set the winner of the pay envelope against the employer who fills it, but they are only too glad to stand at the door of the counting room and invite the same employer to come in and spend his money in the advertising department.

It is not strange that there has been an awakening of late among those who have so long submitted to the blandishments of the betrayer. The remarkable thing is that they have submitted uncomplainingly so long. Nor is it surprising that Mr. Henry B. Joy's protest against advertising in destructive publications has been resented by every publication of that class and by all their friends and servitors.

The misrepresentation of Mr. Joy's attitude was so grossly unfair that he very promptly resented it. It is well to make his position clear. He does not advise the withdrawal of advertising from newspapers "not in accord with an advertiser's economic or political views," as has been stated. He opposes giving the patronage of the advertiser to a "destructive publication that misrepresents one class in order to win the plaudits of another class, or seeks to array class against class, or unwarrantably or without any basis in fact, attacks the character of an upright citizen or public official."

Could any statement be more deserving of commendation and approval?

The Country's Greatest Need

By E. C. SIMMONS of St. Louis

WHAT the country needs more now than anything else is a quiet time—an absolute rest from the agitation of politics and assaults upon business; it does not make any difference whether it is big business or little business. We therefore strongly recommend and earnestly hope that Congress may be convinced that they have done enough law-making for the present; that the country is absolutely tired and surfeited with political agitations, and that the agitation now of the control of business is exceedingly injurious and will serve to retard an improvement in business which otherwise would be very great and rapid—bringing in the most desirable way "the greatest good to the greatest number."

Business For All

THE Supreme Court of the United States is the one efficient branch of the Federal Government. It stands out conspicuously at this time as deserving praise. It has cleared its docket and adjourned, setting an example that Congress should be ready to follow.

The Supreme Court has done more to clarify the situation and relieve the uncertainty in business than has been done in many years, by any other branch of the Government.

The business men of this country are eager to obey the laws. Their chief anxiety has been to learn the meaning of the statutes. Hence, the importance of decisions in such far-reaching matters as the scope of the Sherman Anti-trust Law and of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Under existing statutes as defined by the Supreme Court, abuses by incorporated managements are subject to such penalties that they will be of rare occurrence. The business men of this country on the whole are as honest as the members of any profession, trade, or calling. The very foundation of successful business is integrity. Unquestionably from every point of view the homely old adage is still recognized that "Honesty is the best policy."

All that business asks is that there shall be an end to "uncertainty." President Wilson himself admits that this is the most depressing factor. The uncertainty would cease, closed shops would reopen and idle cars decrease if Congress would pass the appropriation bills, stop its meddling with the trust, railway, and labor situations and go home.

It is to the lasting credit of some of the conspicuous, able and patriotic leaders on the Democratic side like Mr. Underwood that they realize this situation. It would be fortunate for the people, and for the Democratic party as well, if their advice were listened to and followed.

The Plain Truth

WARNING! The New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce announces a new movement. It proposes to induce business men to enter politics and to work together for business development and expansion in State and Nation. A special committee of thirteen representing the thirteen Congressional districts will take an interest in the Congressional primaries and election on a non-partisan basis. In Louisiana, prominent business men are organizing a non-partisan business movement to emphasize the protest of the State against the destruction of its sugar industry under the new tariff law. The demagogues have had their day. The worm will turn!

NO! The Democratic leader of the House, Mr. Underwood, wants Congress to pass the appropriation bills and adjourn and give business a rest. President Wilson says that it will be better for business if his anti-trust bills are passed now. Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, which has advocated an early adjournment of Congress, makes a painful effort to explain that if anti-trust bills are to be passed by command of President Wilson, it would be better for Congress to remain in session and pass them than to adjourn and leave the matter open, thus adding to the uncertainty of the situation. But suppose the plan of Congressman Underwood were carried out. Suppose that the people in a sort of referendum, at the various congressional elections, should declare emphatically against the trust-busting program. Would President Wilson still insist, when Congress re-assembled, on passing bills that the people had voted against? And would Congress yield obedience to his demand?

THE missing link! The Honorable John Wanamaker says the missing link between capital and labor is to be found in "prejudice and misunderstanding." He is not

far from right but it is unfortunate that he himself did not supply the missing link in his testimony regarding the Colorado mining strike. Mr. Wanamaker testified that he thought Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. "made a great mistake when he put President Wilson in the position of sending troops into Colorado. I might be mistaken in this," he added, "but that is the way I feel about it." Nothing but prejudice or misunderstanding could have led Mr. Wanamaker to make such an answer. It has already been shown that the Colorado trouble was not due to a question between the union and Mr. Rockefeller. The latter owned only 40 per cent. of the stock of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., which was one of twenty coal mining companies in the state. The complete story of the outbreak remains to be told. We are endeavoring to give the facts from the undisputed records in the hope that Mr. Wanamaker and others who are the victims either of "prejudice or misunderstanding" will read and remember it.

COMPETITION! What will be the effect of the Panama Canal on the earnings of the trans-continental railroads? Interest in this important question has been revived by the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the intermountain case, sustaining the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix freight rates without regard to water competition. Mr. L. J. Spence, the experienced Director of Traffic of the Southern Pacific Railway, explains the significance of this decision: It is clear that with the completion of the Panama Canal, vigorous competition between the railways and steamship lines for freight from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast will be stimulated. To meet this, the railroads will have to fix a lower rate for through traffic than for traffic to intermediate points in the mountain section of the far West. The factor of water competition should be considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which under the decision of the Supreme Court controls the matter. If the Commission recognizes the propriety of permitting the railroads to advance rates to the Coast on a basis that will preserve the rates to intermediate points, the railroads will not complain. They ask for the fair treatment to which they are entitled.

CAREFUL! The State Bankers' Association of Colorado has adopted resolutions upholding the State militia and condemning "the lawless elements" in the strike district. With this statement comes the report that unless the coal operators and miners agree to the mediation proposed by the Federal Government, President Wilson will order the mines shut down. Would this be in restraint of trade? Does the President realize that the Federal Government may get into hot water if it undertakes to settle every labor difficulty? What would it do for instance in Butte, Mont., where 5,000 miners have seceded from the Western Federation and organized an independent union? The Western Federation, under its contract with the mine owners of Butte, has the power to say who shall enter the mines to work and who shall not. It can order the engineers not to lower any of the seceding miners into the workings, yet the majority of the miners claim to be seceders. The fight between them and the Union resulted in a riot and the destruction of the Union headquarters at Butte. Will the President order the mines at Butte to be closed? It is wise to keep out of a family quarrel.

JONES! We are to have more investigations. It is charged that Thomas D. Jones, of Chicago, named by President Wilson for a place on the Federal Reserve Board, gave, with his brother, \$21,000 to Wilson's election campaign for the governorship of New Jersey, and that altogether both gave \$50,000 to the Wilson cause. Further, it is alleged that Mr. Jones is a director of the International Harvester Company, is officially connected with some other "trusts," and associated with men who have associations with trusts, a Standard Oil bank and various other institutions which are the special aversion of the muckrakers. What has this to do with Mr. Jones' fitness as a member of the Reserve Board? Shall we reserve positions of trust only for the inexperienced and for political favorites? Every president has been accused of appointing to public places contributors to his campaign fund. If this were the primary reason for making such appointments, criticisms would be justified. President Wilson defended his nomination of Mr. Jones on the ground that the latter held only one share of the Harvester Company and that he went into the Company's board to reform its conduct. This provoked a vigorous response from George W. Perkins, the organizer of the Harvester Company. He insists that Mr. Jones became a member of the board through the votes of the men who were responsible for its organization and that he acted as a unit with the other directors in all that they did. Mr. Perkins resents any imputation that the board required a reformatory influence and pays a high tribute to Mr. Jones as "an honorable and able man." So far as the correspondence goes, Brother Perkins has the President at a distinct disadvantage. But what about Jones?

Where Their Trails Crossed

By CLINTON DANGERFIELD

As he rode he glanced grimly back over his shoulder. But the tenantless plain behind him remained reassuring. He had outdistanced his pursuers. In his relief he began to sing.

A second after, a white horse with flying mane and tail, dashed into the open. Its rider was a girl. Terror was in every line of her as she crouched over her Frazier saddle. She had scarcely swept into view when the muzzle of a second horse, a bay, touched the white's hindquarter, then shot neck and neck with it under the drunken but urgent guidance of an Apache half-breed.

The group silhouetted sharply against the sky was too eloquent to need a second glance. This girl with braided hair streaming childishly down in the whipping wind, was in deadly peril.

The long right arm of the unutterable creature following was reaching for her; the thin lips in his bronze face were screaming out horrible words which the boy's knowledge of Apache made vividly clear. The boy had no weapons; only his twenty-two years of clean youth; only his muscular bare hands. The huge half-breed was armed. There remained one chance. The boy, acting swiftly, tried for it.

Unconsciously the girl aided him. When the half-breed's great claw-like hand clutched her belt like the incurving talons of some bronze-tinted hawk, she clung with such frantic resistance to her saddle horn that he found his task less easy than he had expected. Obsessed with the vision of this slender and lovely figure beside him, he neither saw nor heard the white man. Dropping his reins, the savage thrust his other hand into the leather enclosing the girl's waist. This would have dragged her from the saddle but the belt broke at the buckle just as the boy, timing his move adroitly, drove his spurs into his horse.

It leapt forward and caromed into the half-breed's mount with a reckless fury which sent both horses and men to earth together, rolling in a wild confusion of hoofs. The white mare received enough of the impact to send her to her knees. When she stumbled up under the subconscious lift of her rider's rein, she rested no weight on her right forefoot.

The girl, shaking with terror, turned in her saddle to see what had occurred. Her confused vision cleared enough to make her understand that a rescuer was down there with the half-breed; that each man, locked in an apparently inextricable grasp, was trying to gain possession of a revolver which the savage had drawn the second before the boy clutched his pistol wrist. She had good fighting blood in her veins. She flung herself from the trembling mare, ran forward, reversed her quirt and struck hard at the Apache's wrist. She was leaning across the body of the boy's horse, poised at a disadvantage; her blow missed its aim. It descended on the revolver, striking the trigger. There was a roar, a flash. The boy's horse had lifted its head and was struggling gallantly to rise. But at that ominous flash the head sank abruptly to the sod, the nostrils quivered, contracted, a long, sighing groan came from the heavy chest. It seemed to the terrified girl that she had killed her new friend; then the crimson spurt from the horse's head reassured while warning her not to intervene again.

The boy had managed to clear himself of his mount as he fell; but the sinewy half-breed was pinned to the earth by his pony and his knife had slipped from its worn sheath.

The boy instinctively recoiling at the shot, so disconcertingly close to him, had with the movement shifted his eyes. He now discovered the shining steel lying mercifully near him. Still clinging to the half-breed's tense wrist with his right hand, he wrenched loose his other hand from the Apache's clasp, snatched up the delivering knife and struck with all the fury of desperation into the greasy, snaky body of his opponent.

The half-breed, who had begun to feel triumphantly that he was decidedly the stronger, suddenly relaxed. The cunning and power which had served him in many an evil act went like the breath of the wind out of him. Innocuous forever, he lay stretched on the sod, the leering snarl still on his vicious face. The boy staggered up and stood panting for breath, brushing away the uncut hair that got into his eyes.

The girl, shivering and faint, turned from the Apache's hateful face still significant of cruelty and things worse than cruelty. She came eagerly to the boy and lifted her gaze to his blue, kindly eyes as she stammered,

"Am I—am I really safe?"

The word safe sent a pang through him. She was secure enough, but what of himself? What of the exquisitely important moments he had lost and the others he was now losing?

Helplessly he looked at the girl who had thrown all her cares on his shoulders, and found her too young, too beau-

tiful to be surrendered to fresh dangers. The Apache was not the only terror of the wilderness. Turning fiercely from the decision which must be made, he began to examine the horses. His own lay dead. That of the half-breed had risen and was quietly grazing. The latter did not look promising but some good could be gotten out of it. He turned to the girl's white mare, observing the resting, unweighted foot, lifted it and felt the mare flinch from his touch in the ankle. Dropping the foot he turned the animal here and there; she limped desperately.

"Sprained and durned badly!" he muttered grimly to himself. Even then he took time to relieve her, with a few swift movements, of saddle and bridle. Then he addressed the girl, "Out of three hawses one's dead, one's as good as dead so far's riding her's concerned. The third might do very well if— If we had two hawses we might make the ride together—somewhere. I—"

"Never mind. We're safe. I just keep saying to myself how good it is to be safe."

He glanced at her strangely. For a moment she found him oddly silent. Then he said abruptly, "Which ranch do you hail from?"

"The Bar L. Do you know where it is?"

"Why, yes. I ain't never been on it, but I know its location."

"Can't we take the good horse and ride by turns? It looks too small to carry double. Oughtn't we to get home as quick as we can? And oh, you shall have the best horse

I want to speak to them alone. Will you please ride on? I'll follow you directly."

"They—you don't mean they're Indians!" Her tone thrilled with fright.

"Oh, no! They're fellers from the Z K ranch. I know all of 'em. I just want to see 'em alone on a—a private matter. Will you please ride on?"

He spoke very gently but normally. The gray pallor of a little while ago was gone from his face; a strange dignity and courage sat in his boyish countenance.

She smiled at him, "I'll take any orders you give me."

"Thank you! Good-by."

She checked instantly her pony which had begun to move. "Why do you say good-by? What do you mean?"

"Nothin'. The word was jest—accident. Please ride on."

"Don't be long, will you?"

"I don't think I shall be with them very long."

Left to himself he dully drew and examined the half breed's pistol. He turned the cylinder so as to bring a loaded cartridge under the drive of the hammer. He glanced towards the girl. She was a goodly distance away and would be too courteous to be staring back. He lifted the revolver to his temple and waited. When the band, galloping like centaurs, Rance Kellog in advance, rode up to him the boy shouted at them:

"Pull up! I got somethin' to say to you all. There's nothin' gained by makin' me fire before I speak."

The horses jerked back on their haunches, stopped abruptly. Their riders gazed in astonishment. Well, they had found their quarry; but they resented sharply his newly acquired ability to provide his own mode of exit. With the smoky revolver muzzle pressed unfalteringly against his tanned temple, the boy spoke,

"I jest want to tell you all there's a half-breed back there a piece with a hole in him. I had ter do it to save the girl; I took his pony for her. She's over there on it. I want some er you to look after her. Her name's Mary Lou Craig from the Bar L—"

"Mary Lou Craig!" gasped Kellog.

"You're lyin', John Olney!"

"I ain't lyin'. No more'n I was when I told you I never touched them hawses of yours. She's rode on and she don't know the way. Look after her. And when I'm gone—I jest as soon—if you can see your way to it—that you didn't tell her—about this."

His forefinger began to crook slowly to the trigger.

"Hold on!" shouted Kellog.

"Don't be a fool. Wait! I gotter get some daylight on this. Put down your gun. I swear you shall have all the chance you want to shoot yourself, you fool boy, you! But you gotter ride up to that girl with me first and lemme see if you lied."

The boy stared doubtfully at the speaker. Kellog snatched his own pistol from its holster and pitched it on the ground. At this Olney slowly withdrew his gun from his temple. Kellog dismounted and led his horse forward, motioning the others back. For a second the two stared at each other. Then,

"Swing up behind or in front as you like, John Olney," the man said briefly. "Keep your gun if you'll feel safer with it."

The astonished band saw the boy mount behind Kellog. Then as the two rode sharply forward they followed at an easy distance, exchanging silent glances. The girl heard a familiar voice calling, "Mary Lou!"

"Rance!" she cried in a burst of hysterical joy. Astonished and delighted at seeing her half brother with her rescuer, she began to speak breathlessly and half incoherently, "Oh, Rance, I only came yesterday—and I got lost—I— Oh, if it hadn't been for this brave, brave man, an Apache—" Violent shudders shook her slender body.

"There, there, sis, it's all right now," Kellog managed to say.

He wheeled abruptly and returned to his men.

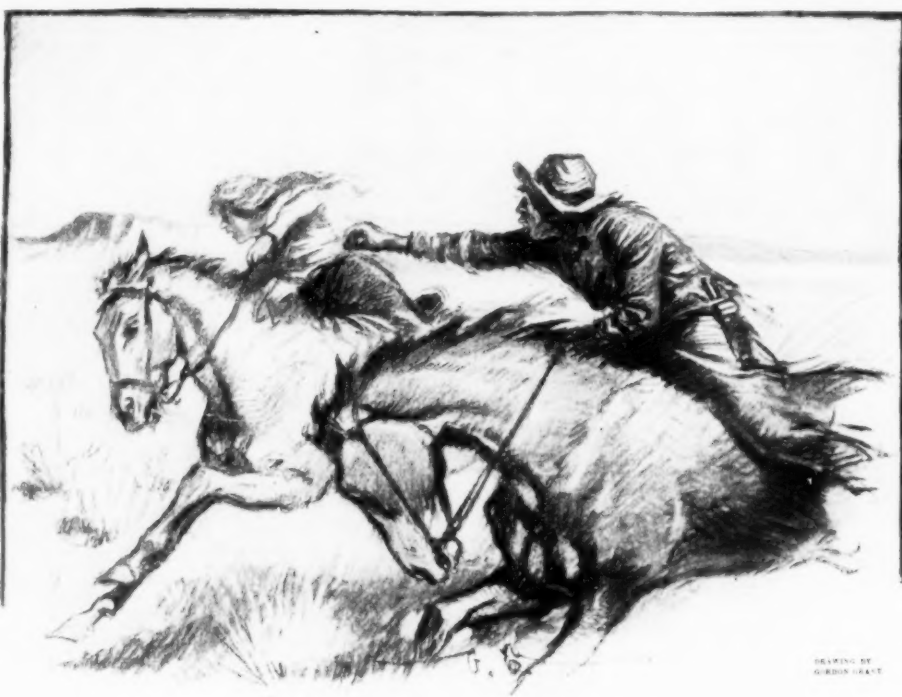
"I reckon there's some things, boys, more'n the loss of a thousand hawses. I won't need to keep you. Olney's going on with me to the Bar L."

The men hesitated; one of them said protestingly, "A hawse thief ain't to be—"

Kellog interrupted him good-humoredly, "I know you won't interfere, Prescott, for it's my deal. It can't hurt you none."

"That's right," shouted a voice in the band. "Let him have his way, boys. It was his hawses." Wheeling his mount, the speaker rode away. The others wavered; then with a few cheerful growls of assent, followed him. The girl stared after them puzzled. Then her eyes encountered the boy's radiant face. Life had been given back to him; reputation as well, for he needed only time in which to prove his honesty clear.

Something else had come to him more immortal than life, as dear as honor. His gaze met the girl's eagerly, flashed a message; and her own returned it joyously.



"The long right arm of the unutterable creature following was reaching for her."

Looking Ahead in Mexico—A Forecast

By F. J. SPLITSTONE



THE DOMINANT MAN IN MEXICO
Francisco Villa, the illiterate bandit who, by grace of the United States, has his hand on the throats of 16,000,000 Mexicans.

TWO important facts in connection with the Mexican imbroglio were made plain during the third week of June. The first, that President Wilson does not intend to allow his proteges, the Constitutionalists, to be cheated out of the spoils of war; the second, that Pancho Villa is the Constitutionalists.

The collapse of the Carranza fiction came almost coincident with the official announcement that the United States would not allow anyone but an active Constitutionalist to be appointed Provisional President to succeed General Huerta. A week later the mediators practically completed their work by settling all the unimportant details and leaving the one big question of who is to rule Mexico open. It is a good thing that the people of the United States should know these things, and should be prepared to face squarely the issues that they involve. The United States has brought about the present situation, has assumed responsibility for conditions in Mexico and must find some solution for the vexed problem.

Those familiar with actual conditions in Northern Mexico have known for many months that Carranza was not the real leader of the revolution. The fact that he is of the so-called "cientifico" class, and that he had been for a time governor of the state of Coahuila under Madero, made him a good man of straw for the friends of the revolution to exhibit to Americans. But he has no real hold on the army, is not capable of constructive governmental policies, and as a general in the field he is a nonentity. He may amuse himself for awhile at Saltillo by investing himself with the regalia of a president, but as a factor in the Constitutionalist movement he is just as important as Villa allows him to be.

It is Villa against Huerta. The two strongest men in Mexico have been pitted against each other for more than a year, and the one that is backed by the United States has practically won. Naturally he wants the fruits of victory, and his sponsors want him to have them. At this writing the mediators propose to leave the selection of a provisional president to the Federalists and the Constitutionalist. As this has been the only real issue from the beginning mediation has not accomplished much. Intervention may be postponed, but no one outside of the optimistic watchful waiters at Washington believe that it has been averted. Huerta has lost in the field. Villa will hardly compromise with him in the hour of his defeat.

Imagine, then, the Wolf of the Sierras set to guard the Mexican sheepfold! Villa may have been a picturesque bandit, a sort of Mexican Robin Hood, as his apologists would have us believe, but a bandit he has been from his youth up. He is a robber, a murderer and a rapist. It is not on record that he has done an honest day's work nor earned an honest dollar since he took to the mountains at the age of sixteen years, with the blood of an officer of the law on his hands. That he was a bold bandit and a successful one is admitted. Then, as now, he was in strength, cunning, courage and resource, far superior to his fellows. Then, as now, his instincts were brutal. He killed wantonly, he took by force the women who pleased his eye; the property of any man whom he could overcome was his; then he stole by night and by stealth. Now he confiscates in the broad light of day, and by decrees. Not in one essential thing has he given evidence of a change of heart.

With all his faults Huerta is a trained soldier who has stood for law and order, the security of life and property and the dignity and independence of Mexico. The fact that the great majority of the best people of the country are his supporters indicates that he was considered by

them as the possible savior of Mexico. The refusal to recognize Huerta's government was not merely a mistake; it was a crime against humanity, upon which have followed the terrible afflictions of Mexico. It prolonged a barbarous war in which billions of dollars' worth of property have been destroyed, in which upwards of a hundred thousand lives have been lost, and which has stirred the dormant savagery in millions of peons. It has also involved the United States in the forcible occupation of Mexican territory with the loss of American lives and the expenditure of millions of dollars—and it is, unfortunately, much easier to take hold of such a proposition than to let go. Mediation, so far, has not attempted to say when we shall withdraw our army from Mexican soil.

If our President had played fair with both factions and kept hands off, Huerta would probably have pacified Mexico months ago. If he had consistently stuck to his policy of interference in behalf of the Constitutionalists they would undoubtedly triumph in the end, and their victory would have been conclusive to the Mexican mind. Our uncertain and vacillating policy and the futile mediation have only served to confuse the situation and to make the United States responsible for whatever may happen in Mexico.

President Wilson has persistently demanded a radical government in Mexico and the redistribution of property



AT THE END OF HIS RESOURCES
Victoriano Huerta, trained soldier and natural diplomat, whom President Wilson is forcing out of the Presidency of Mexico.



THE DISAPPEARING FACTOR

Venustiano Carranza, whom Villa has relegated to the rear in the councils of the triumphant Constitutionalist faction.

in some, as yet unannounced, way. While the official statements of the mediators to the press indicated that he has receded in his demands to be allowed to dictate the internal policies of Mexico, it is by no means certain that he has really abandoned his plans for the making over of that country's social and economic system. If he really leaves internal matters to the Constitutionalists there will be much confiscation but little distribution. The big talk about the rights of the oppressed laboring classes that emanates from the Constitutionalist headquarters is for effect North of the Rio Grande. That the Constitutionalists are in favor of despoiling their enemies has been proven by their deeds. That they will use the confiscated property for anything but the payment of their soldiers and for distribution amongst their leaders may well be doubted.

It is hard to forecast events in Mexico, but one thing is as certain there as anywhere else, and that is that the people who have the wealth mean to keep it. If they are to be deprived of it by a new government, they have a recourse. They will overthrow the government by forcing intervention.

If they cannot obtain intervention by killing Americans and destroying their property they may kill a few Britons or Germans and the trick is turned. In a country as disordered as Mexico is to-day the best government cannot make life and property secure at once, and there would be nothing easier than to start an insurrection that would result in such outrages on foreigners that their governments would be forced to act.

If the numerical inferior, but hitherto dominant, class in Mexico is delivered over to the rule of the peons, and if it is wholly overpowered by force, there may be temporary peace, but it can be only temporary. Revolutions in Mexico do not start at the bottom of society. They are planned, guided and directed by ambitious middle-class politicians. The interest of the "cientificos" in the past has been to preserve peace, to avoid revolution. If conditions are changed so that revolution will serve their interests who can doubt their ability to produce one on short notice?

In such a revolution the vast interests of Americans in Mexico would suffer as they have suffered during the past three years. Our administration has seemed to lose sight of the fact that the protection of our nationals is its paramount duty, but the people are beginning to awaken to

the necessity of doing something for their countrymen who have been our business pioneers in the neighboring Republic.

If the final action of the mediators is to leave the formation of the new provisional government of Mexico to be settled by the two principal factions of that country, it will then be opportune for the United States, Argentine, Brazil and Chile to offer their services in a peaceful joint intervention. The best form of temporary government for Mexico would be a commission consisting of one representative from each of the above-named countries, with one representative of Huerta and one of Villa. These six men, with the support of the United States and the three South American Republics, could speedily restore order in Mexico.

Neither Huerta nor Villa can have any but the most selfish reasons for opposing such a program. It contemplates nothing humiliating to Mexican pride, permits no possible opportunity for aggrandizement on the part of the United States, and gives every assurance of equal and exact justice for all factions. The South American countries, being Latin-American, are more in sympathy with Mexico than the United States can possibly be, and their representatives would have a better understanding of the psychology of the people.

It is entirely probable that such a program would meet with little or no opposition from the people of Mexico. Certainly it would have the support of the property-owning classes, who are heartily sick of present conditions, and who can see no hope ahead. If the politicians of the bayonet objected, it would be necessary only to hold Mexico City and the line of communications to the coast with the allied troops, while the commission organized native forces at the expense of the Mexican revenues. Such a government could borrow ample funds, and on favorable terms.

As soon as conditions permit a general election should be held, not only for President, but for Congressmen as well. Under the unbiased direction of the commission a fairly free choice of the people might be secured—a thing that is wholly impossible with either faction of the Mexicans in control of the provisional government. Whoever has the government will win at the polls. As a matter of fact the people of Mexico are not fit for universal suffrage, and any election will be more or less inconclusive. However, if the country is ever to become self governing, a start must be made, and there is no better time than now.

An objection to such a plan lies in the fact that the South American countries have very small interests in Mexico. But they are all progressive republics, proud of their positions in the New World, and are doubtless ready to discharge the duties that devolve upon them as the leaders of Latin America. Their participation would not infringe on the Monroe doctrine, would immeasurably strengthen the good will between the United States and the various South American countries, and would be a practical assurance that the United States has not set itself up as a moral censor and general busybody in the two Americas.

If we play the busybody in Mexico we will meet with the deserved fate of busybodies. The Mexicans will hate us, our neighbors further to the South will be suspicious of us, and their trade will go to Europe; they will build their ideals on European models, and our leadership in America will degenerate into one of physical force only.

We have already gone too far in that direction. It is time to back up. Time to get down to some honest,

(Continued on page 41)

Laughing Around the World

with HOMER CROY

I.—He Takes Ship for Honolulu Laden with Home-Grown Advice

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In this article Homer Croy, the prince of American humorists, gets away from the States on his voyage around the world especially for LESLIE'S. His next contribution, "Wrestling with the Language and Delicatessen of Hawaii" will appear soon.

Illustrations by "ZIM"

THE minute John Vert, Harve Duncan, Mrs. Greensfelder and the rest of them found I was going to take a trip around the world, they began giving me advice.

"Don't drink strange water in China," warned John Vert.

"And watch out for cholera morbus in India," said Harve Duncan. "I knew of a fellow that died of cholera morbus in India, or China or Egypt or somewhere over there. Or maybe it was fever."

"You better take a lot of underclothes," said Mrs. Greensfelder. "I always says that if you got good underclothes it don't make much difference about the rest. Don't forget to send me a postal card."

Everybody expected a post-card—that seemed to be the regular rate for advice.

As I was getting on the train for San Francisco, John Vert was down at the station. "You better take some salts along. It's mighty costly to be sick so far from home. Old Hez Bobblett's girl—you know he lives down by Skidmore—his girl Hettie's a missionary over there. I know her father well—used to go to school together back in Morgan County. Look her up and ask her if she remembers how I used to trot her on my knee—and drop me a postal now and then."

As the train pulled in, Ed Andrews who runs the Honor Bright Grocery Store and is getting kind of heavy on his feet, wheezed up. "I been trying to think of that girl's name for a week and it just come to me this morning—it's Rucker—Sadie Rucker—and she's a missionary in Ceylon or Calcutta. Look her up—you won't have any trouble in finding her—and let me know how she is. I'd be powerful glad to hear from her—and just drop me a postal now and then."

I began to think that the natives over there must be pretty hard pressed for room with so many missionaries.

In unpacking my things on the train I found layer after layer of handkerchiefs that my parents had put in, and down in a corner of my suitcase the salts. Under a pile of handkerchiefs I found something that caught me in the throat and sent the tears welling to my eyes—a Bible.

Every one on the ship at San Francisco had some one to see him off except myself. I felt lonely, leaning over the rail, with no one to tell me good-by and everybody else shaking hands and promising to write regularly. But I consoled myself by thinking that I'd bet that there wasn't another person on board who had more missionaries to look up than I had.

I was the only person on the boat who wasn't waving and throwing kisses and to keep the passengers from noticing how lonely I was I began waving and throwing kisses, too—especially throwing kisses. But I am afraid that they were not appreciated, for she seemed to be throwing them back to some one on the deck above.

After we had got away out and the ship had turned around, a woman with a guidebook in her hand kept on waving and waving even after the people on the dock were dots. When one hand got tired of fluttering her handkerchief she changed to the other, and although even after she began to look around at the passengers on the ship she still continued to wave. She kept her hand going up and down as regular as a piston, long after the last dot had left the dock. A few minutes later I saw her in the writing room stamping a post-card to send back by the pilot with a loving remembrance.

With my two suitcases I went banging down the narrow aisles—gangways they call them on a ship—hunting my stateroom. Just as I found it a couple of boys came running to help me carry my stuff. The stateroom was about as big as a room you pay three dollars a week for in New York. After looking around I began to get worried, for I couldn't find any washstand; their furniture seemed to run to desks built into the wall, for there were two of them. It seemed strange that they would make desks without

any wash basin, but when I went to examine one of the desks it opened out of the wall into a washstand. When through with it all a person had to do, was to fold it up and it was out of the way. That was a new one on me—a washstand that could be folded up like an accordion and put in the wall.

The berths were on top of each other, like berths in a pullman—and mine was on top. It had high mud guards and was reached by means of a ladder—the kind of ladder they use in shoe stores when the first two pairs don't fit. Climbing up it, I paused on the top shelf and with the rocking of the ship I began to feel that something was going to happen. I turned and looked down and began to know how Jacob felt when he made mental calculations concerning what his ladder rested against. I began to see that something was going to happen to somebody unless the trip was soon over with. Hooking my heel over the throwboard I started to give a heave, but the ladder lurched down the track, leaving me hanging on to my berth by my heel. Plunk went my free foot onto something solid, when there was a commotion in the berth beneath me. I was standing on my traveling companion.

"Get off!" he yelled, while under me I felt a mighty heaving and tossing.

Grabbing hold of the side boards on my bed I drew myself up, freed my foot and lowered myself.

"You've got to go to bed first," he said, tumbling out and rubbing himself.

"You steady the ladder," I said, "and I'll make it."



"Don't drink strange water in China," warned John Vert.

Fearfully he seized the ladder and held it as I climbed up and flopped into my berth—to find that I was on top of the covers and that they were tucked so far under that I could not raise them until I had backed down the ladder and come up again.

As I was passing down a gangway, the first afternoon, I saw a crowd around a bulletin board. On it was posted:

"PASSENGERS WILL GATHER IN THE SALOON at four AND BE ASSIGNED SEATS"

It gave me a start to think that passengers would want seats in a saloon; I followed them in just to see what kind of people patronized such a place and found it wasn't a saloon at all. It was the dining room; why they should call the dining room a saloon is more than I know.

A whole line of people were filing past the purser and the chief steward, who were seated at a table, and as the people came in they gave them little slips on which were the numbers of their seats. On a ship you can't go and sit down in any corner of the dining room that you want and go to helping yourself. They assign you a seat and hang a chart on the wall outside, with your name written on a diagram of the table so that it looks like a broken wheel. My slip said A-4.

A-4 didn't mean anything to me—I might just as well had Z-23, when a saloon boy came up and beckoned me to follow. Every servant on a ship is a "boy," even though he may have whiskers and a family. I fell in behind and he led me away as though I was to be presented to the king and pausing before a chair bolted to the floor, at a round table, impressively laid his hand on the plush seat. This I understood was to be my seat for the rest of the trip.

I was anxious for dinner and so, when at half-past six

a boy came down the hall beating a washbowl lid I rushed to the saloon—but there wasn't a single other person there. Then I saw that they beat the boiler lid half an hour before the meal; when dinner was actually ready it was announced by bugle. Back in Missouri we need only one calling and then most of the time we are pushed up against the door.

By the time the boy had stopped blowing the bugle I was at the dining room, where the chief steward was posted. He bowed to me as I went in. Inside the door I paused, bewildered: with the white cloths on the tables, instead of the red ones, I could not remember where A-4 was. There seemed to be about eight times as many tables as there had been when the boy had shown me to mine. Whole vistas of them stretched away in the distance, and people came crowding past staring at me, while the only thing I could do was just to stand there looking dazedly around. I resolved that the next time I was shown my number in a dining room I would remember the spot so that it would be with me for years to come.

A plan leaped into my mind. Slapping myself on my pocket, I looked blank, then turned back as if I had forgotten something. I stayed in my room for half an hour and then slipped back, trying to look unconcerned. The steward started to bow to me again, but suddenly stopped, like a hinge half raised, and looked at me in a startled way as if he thought I was a repeater.

Inside I found something that I had not expected. All over the saloon were vacant seats—I hadn't taken into consideration that some of the passengers might not be good sailors.

As I was standing there wondering what I could do next, the saloon boy who had shown me to my seat nodded for me to follow him. He had evidently had other people who had lost things and had had suddenly to go back. Leading the way to my chair he turned it around while I made ready with all my dignity to sit down, deliberately and gracefully, but the boat gave a plunge and down I plunked with a deep, internal thud. Without daring to look up and with the manner as if I always sat down that way, I put my hands under my chair to pull it closer to the table and gave a mighty heave, but it did not move the fraction of an inch—it was bolted to the floor!

The boy held out the menu. I took the easiest sounding soup and when it came on I noticed for the first time what an array of spoons and forks was before me. I flashed my eye around the plates of the other five at the table, but they had passed soup long ago, so I picked up the biggest spoon and plunged in. But no sooner had I dipped it than I saw that it was for vegetables.

When the next course came on, I had the same struggle to find a piece of silver that would fit, so I bit my lips and said, "I'll just show them that I'm bigger than a spoon," and picked up the one nearest me. Hardly had I taken a bite when I saw that it was the wrong one, but it was too late to change. Pretty soon the boy saw my struggles with the cutlery, and each time there was a change in silverware he came over under pretense of wiping off my silver and laid out the right piece for me.

At my left in A-3 sat an imposing looking woman, her



"And watch out for cholera morbus in India," said Harve Duncan.

fingers wreathed with diamonds, who now and then flashed a look at me to see if I were fit to associate with. Each time the dowager empress took a bite she put her hand on her bosom and leaned forward as if receiving someone in the blue room, and every time I took up the wrong

(Continued on page 42)

People Talked About



THE MILITARY GENIUS OF MEXICO

General Filipe Angeles, formerly head of the National Military Academy of Chapultepec, and now chief of artillery with Villa's army. It is Angeles who has organized the Constitutional forces and planned their campaigns. He is mentioned frequently for provisional president of Mexico.



MISS ELIZABETH HARRISON GOES ABROAD

The youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Harrison has recently sailed for Europe. She is accompanied by her mother and will remain in Europe during the summer. Miss Harrison is a girl of remarkable personality.



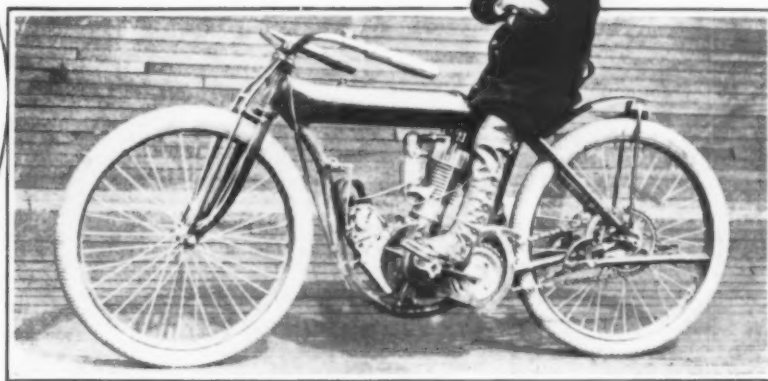
MISS CLEVELAND PRESENTED AT COURT

Miss Esther Cleveland, the charming daughter of the late president of the United States, was recently presented at the Court of King George. She has been abroad for some time and is being shown many social attentions.



WANTS TO BE CHICAGO'S FIRST WOMAN JUDGE

Mrs. Florence King, of Chicago, has announced that she will be a candidate for municipal judge at the fall elections. She is a patent attorney and has an income of \$10,000 a year. She is president of the Women's Association of Commerce, of Chicago.



A FIVE YEAR OLD MOTOR CYCLIST

Walter Baldwin, of Milwaukee, has ridden a bicycle since he was three years old, and for several months past has been riding a motor cycle on the streets of the city. The picture was taken when he was five years and five months old. He has made a speed of 18 miles an hour on a track.



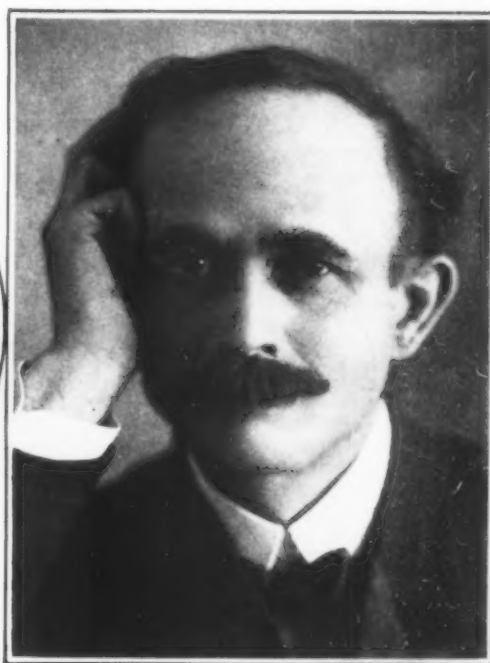
INHERITS INCOME OF MILLIONS

James Campbell, of St. Louis, Mo., who died recently, left the income of his estate estimated to be worth from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000 to his wife and to his beautiful daughter, Miss Lois Ann Campbell, but the principal is to go ultimately to the University of St. Louis for the erection and maintenance of a hospital.



ONE OF THE NAVY'S DARING AIRMEN

Lieut. Victor Herlster, U. S. N., who has made some daring flights in hydroaeroplanes and who is just now detailed to investigate additional equipment for the aviation corps. The importance of aeroplanes in military work is being developed rapidly.



HIS IMPEACHMENT DEMANDED

Judge Benjamin B. Lindsey, whose impeachment is demanded. Leading women in Denver are clamoring for the recall of Judge Lindsey of Denver's Juvenile Court on the ground that he had neglected his duties, has manifested prejudices on the bench, has personally exploited himself and brought Colorado and its children into public derision and contempt. Judge Lindsey says he will fight his accusers.

The Old Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWY. Illustrated by "ZIM"

IN the expressive language of the sporting classics, some of Uncle Sam's athletic shining lights have been "getting their bumps" with tantalizing, not to say disconcerting, frequency since the 1914 international championship season began, and many fans believe the end of our disappointments is not yet in sight. During the last few years the stars of the American sport world won glory, honors and prizes so very often, that we began to think ourselves invincible and looked upon contenders from spots outside the borders of the United States as ambitious, but misguided individuals, deserving only of our sympathy or pity.

It was with this comfortable feeling that our athletes tried conclusions with several British challengers, and when they finally awoke to a realization of the fact that they had been thoroughly trounced, the bump of over-confidence of the fans at large of this country was reduced to a dent. America has been beaten at polo, golf and running by the English invaders and all we have to show for our efforts so far is the court tennis championship. We still must give battle for the America's Cup and the tennis championship, and even if we are successful in both of these contests, the close of the year will see us finishing way below the position we had anticipated. However, shedding tears over spilled milk is a waste of both time and energy, and what we should do, and do promptly, is "get right down to brass tacks," and not only make adequate preparations to regain the lost honors, but also to hold fast to such as are still in our possession. Personally I believe it will be some time before we can show better runners or golfers than the British stars of to-day and though the polo enthusiasts insist that we will regain the championship cup next year, the wish probably is father to the thought. We may send an outfit to England in 1915 sufficiently skilful to best the new champions, but remember our players were defeated by a team for which the British apologized in advance and which they said frankly did not include John Bull's best performers. Hundreds of men play polo on the other side to every one of those actively interested in the game here, and while we may redeem ourselves in the near future, we will be going against a tremendous handicap and with the odds all favoring the other fellows.

We Must Fight at Berlin

However, thanks to the work our boys did at Stockholm, we are looked upon as the most classy of Olympic performers, but, if we wish to retain that distinction, we must rid ourselves of the over-confidence which promoted this year's disasters, and work hard and earnestly to fit ourselves for the games at Berlin in 1916. Were the same program to be followed there which maintained at Stockholm, we might feel reasonably sure of another splendid series of successes such as we scored in 1912. But, at the recent International Olympic Congress held in France so many new sports were added to the program of contests that our boys are going to buck against a tremendous handicap and we are going to be compelled to fight as never before if we come through the struggles with sufficient points to again lead all countries.

In the first place, England's proposal that points gained by women should be counted in calculating the positions of the nations was adopted. As the Amateur Athletic Union of this country has declared against mixed matches between men and women and, backed by Japan and Turkey, opposed the change, no athletic members of the fair sex from here are likely to enter the Berlin contests, and therefore, we can look for no points in the events in which women participate. The delegates from France and Italy joined with those from the United States in opposing swimming events for women, but were voted down. Unless further changes are made, women will strive for points in golf, fencing, skating, tennis, swimming and gymnastic displays, and this will enable Germany, Sweden, Denmark and other countries where the fair sex does not hesitate to appear in athletic contests before mixed crowds, and where women's clubs to further such competitors abound, to add many points to their scores.

There also will be yacht races, association football, bicycle events, fencing, short distance shoots, and several other sports in which we probably will have no entries, and to offset the points made by other countries in these contests, we shall be compelled to excel our past performances on both field and track. And to do this we must begin preparation at once and keep on hustling and working right up to the time of the meet.

One change which will help us to score points was the incorporation of boxing in the program. The proposal was made by France and adopted by a large majority. The series of competitions is to include six categories of boxing, from bantams to heavyweights,

and as we excel the world in this particular sport, we should make almost a clean sweep when facing the glove wearers of other nations.

Are the Giants Slowing Up?

At the present writing the Giants are still holding their position at the head of the National League, but their lead over the other first division teams is not great. The chances are that they will win their fourth consecutive pennant and again battle with the Athletics for the World's championship; but if this comes about, the McGraw forces should extend a vote of thanks to the Reds and Pirates for services rendered. This season the Manhattan team of the National outfit is not playing the lightning game which distinguished it in 1911, 1912, and 1913, and if the clubs representing Pittsburg and Cincinnati had not been most obliging and walloped other teams with pleasing regularity and then fallen down sadly before the Giants, the latter might have found it impossible to keep the lead. As it stands, there were many occasions when they kept on the top rung of the ladder by a mighty insecure toe-hold only. To many fans it appears as if the New York aggregation is beginning to miss the splendid genius and the wonderful baseball generalship of the late John T.

the Federal League pennant winners and a team of stars selected from the other seven clubs. The money would be divided; 60 per cent. to the winners and 40 per cent. to the losers, and one enthusiast who is supporting the fortunes of the "outlaws" has promised to contribute, as a further incentive, a \$4,000 automobile to each player on the team winning the post-season series. If the scheme is approved, an effort will be made to arrange a schedule that will permit the playing of at least one of the championship games in each city represented in the league.

Clergymen at Bat

Recently members of the Chicago Baptist Ministers' Association took a day off and went to Lincoln Park, where, after organizing two "scrub" ball teams which they named the Blues and the Reds, played a nine-inning game. The sensation of the contest was the playing of the Rev. R. E. Manning, 72 years old, the hard hitting centre fielder of the Blues. Dr. Manning was all over the centre garden, scooping up the low ones and stabbing them in the air like a professional. He made several difficult catches and in five times at bat got three hits and drove in two runs. He was a pioneer ball player in his seminary days, but during the last 30 years has rarely been upon a diamond.

Only One Club of "Hitless Wonders"

Back in 1906, as most of you will recollect, the Chicago White Sox were known as the "Hitless Wonders," because of their ability to win games with uniformly poor batting; and though Frank Isbell, the best club swinger on the team, finished a season of 132 games with an average of only .279, this club qualified for a chance to fight for a world's championship. And what is still more to the point, they won the great series from Frank Chance's Cubs when that aggregation was at its best. But there was a reason for this and the reason was the wonderful pitching staff, which consisted of "Ed" Walsh, "Doc" White, "Nick" Altrock, Frank Owens, Roy Patterson and Frank Smith, an aggregation of twirling talent seldom equalled. So clever were the members of this sextette that they were able to limit opposing teams to a minimum of runs, and it was only necessary for the batters of the White Sox to collect three or four tallies to win most contests. But even if the club was shy on heavy hitters, such men as "Jiggs" Donohue, Lee Tannehill, George Rohe, George Davis, "Billy" Sullivan, Fielder Jones, Dougherty and Dahn had plenty of speed, knew their "inside play" like a book and in most pinches could be depended upon to come through with enough good plays to score at the right moments. In every other instance where a team has won a championship in the majors, the batters as a whole have been unusually strong and did not have to depend on the pitchers to keep them in the running more than half of the time. Nevertheless, a number of clubs have endeavored to emulate the example of the White Sox, but they always have come to grief. This year there are several teams, notably the partly rejuvenated New York club of the American League, that have been trying to keep in the fast running through the efforts of their pitching staffs and the experience and skill of their managers; but without anything exceptional in the way of hitters or fielders. And, largely through the work of the twirlers, these teams have managed to leap into the first division several times, but their spurts have not been lasting. Unless these teams, and particularly the Yankees, manage to get some good stickers, they are bound to finish with the "also rans." To be sure, a good pitcher is more valuable to a club than a good batsman, and more fans would prefer the services of a man like Johnson than even Ty Cobb or Joe Jackson.

His Decision Final

Here is a new yarn concerning "Silk" O'Loughlin, by many fans held to be the most despotic umpire the game ever has known. The story deals with a time long ago when "Silk" was just breaking into the business as an indicator holder. In those days, so it is said, he was just as arbitrary as he is today. Near the close of a certain game in Worcester a player was hit on the arm by a pitched ball, but O'Loughlin refused to let him take his base, saying that the ball had not touched him. Although in great pain, the player "stuck" until the contest was completed. Heeding the advice of friends he went directly from the ball park to a physician, and the medical man informed him that his arm was broken.

"You must be mistaken, doctor," answered the player, "Silk" O'Loughlin said the ball never touched me."



Maybe there's trouble ahead



BASEBALL AS A PEACEMAKER

Recently a team from the Third U. S. Cavalry at Ft. Ringgold, Texas, met and defeated a team of Mexicans in a spirited ball game. The American and Mexican flags were flown from the same pole and the best of feeling was displayed.

Brush, who took hold of the team when it was one of the jests of the baseball world and made it a sensational success. To be sure Manager McGraw, who came to the Giants with Brush and handled the team in the field, is still manipulating the men, but the fans feel that something is missing and a certain percentage of snap is gone. Unless the Polo Grounds outfit is strengthened, particularly in the box, ere another year rolls round, the fans of the Metropolis may witness the sorry spectacle of their favorites playing second fiddle to other teams. Demaree and Marquard have been "pounded to a frazzle" with considerable regularity this season and even Matty, the "peerless pitcher," has been knocked from the mound. Only Tesreau appears to be able to go the pace at full tilt. Considering what the Reds have done under Herzog and the Cardinals under Huggins to date, 1915 may see a western aggregation right up behind the band with the McGrawites trailing. In the American League Connie Mack's crew seems to be able to hold off its rivals and to the fans appears to be way ahead of the National League's best bet. In fact I am inclined to agree with the statement recently attributed to Herzog that if the best three teams in the parent organization were lined up against the three best in the Johnson outfit, the latter would win out and with plenty to spare.

The Fed's Post-Season Plans

James A. Gilmore president of the Federal League, is considering a plan by which the teams in the outfit over which he presides will play a post-season series patterned after the world's championship series of organized baseball, provided his colleagues will agree to stand the expense. The idea was suggested by John M. Ward, business manager of the Brooklyn team, who let it be known that the men behind him would be willing to furnish their share of a \$50,000 pool to be contested for by



Yes, he's off the wagon again.



He's traveling in pretty swell company this season.

Fire and Blood in Mexico

III.—Retreating through the Desert from San Pedro

By F. J. SPLITSTONE, Special Representative of LESLIE'S



PULLING THE ROUTED MEXICAN ARMY TOGETHER

Forty-eight hours after Velasco's army was driven out of San Pedro, the fragments had been rounded up in the desert. The infantry in the picture was composed of stragglers from a dozen organizations. The only pictures made of the retreat were by LESLIE'S representative.

THE recent reports of the retreat of General Barron's Federalist army from Zacatecas recall vividly to my memory the similar rout of General Velasco at San Pedro on April 13th. After that terrible fight only three trains got out of town, each of about 25 cars, and in these had been piled as many of the wounded as could be hastily gathered up. Soldiers, women, children and refugees climbed onto the trains until they could hold no more. The tops of the box cars were loaded with passengers; even the locomotives were crowded in every available foot of space. These people were fleeing with the fear of death upon them. They sincerely believed that if they fell into the hands of the enemy they would be killed without mercy.

Those who could not find places on the trains walked. The cavalry, of course, got out on its mounts, and being independent of the railway, struck off 20 miles to the south, through the mountains, where food and water were to be found. But the unmounted part of the army fol-

brush. The cries for succor, the prayers for death at friendly hands, the calling upon long neglected saints for that aid which no man could give, were the most pitiful sound that ears have heard. These poor fellows fully expected to be shot, perhaps tortured, by their victorious foes. Fortunately for them, the alarm proved a false one. No rebels came and the next day the Federalists sent back wagons and gathered up as many of them as had survived the 24 hours of heat and thirst.

Villa made no pursuit beyond Lake Parras, about ten



PILING WOUNDED INTO FREIGHT CARS

Hospital facilities did not exist at San Pedro but the Federalists put many of their wounded into freight cars before retreating. These men suffered terrible hardships.



TRAINS SWARMING WITH FUGITIVES

The cars were filled with the wounded and with ammunition. Soldiers and their women rode wherever they could get foothold. This picture was taken at Ceres, the morning after the defeat at San Pedro.



LEFT BEHIND FOR VILLA'S USE

The Federal army lost more than half of its artillery at San Pedro. The guns in the picture were a part of General de Mure's column, which formed the rear guard, and they were captured by the Constitutionalists, and doubtless were used in the attack on Zacatecas two months later.

lowed the railroad, through the desert, where the only water to be found was in stagnant ditches beside the tracks, and an occasional well, that in happier times had supplied the railroad tanks.

The wounded suffered terribly. In the mad confusion of escape they were not given water, to say nothing of food. Among them were some who had been hit on April 10, and who got into Mexico City on April 25, to my personal knowledge, still wearing the original first aid bandages. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that maggots infested many of the wounds. Fortunately there seemed to be little disease amongst the soldiers. In fact the only sick man I saw during the campaign was suffering from a well-developed case of smallpox, and he could not have been so very sick, since he walked from San Pedro to Hipolito, about 75 miles.

The trains were abandoned at Tizoc, about 40 miles east of San Pedro. The track was so badly torn up that it was impossible to repair it. The rebels were expected to fall upon the wreck of the army at any moment, and the final departure from the trains was under the spur of a sudden fright. An approaching dust cloud was thought to indicate the presence of a detachment of Villa's cavalry. Hastily the dead were tumbled out of the cars, and the wounded who were unable to walk—all the others were already hobbling down the tracks—were laid in rows in the chapparal



MACHINE GUN BATTERY ON THE RETREAT

Rapid-fire guns and their ammunition are transported on pack animals. The picture shows the remnant of a battery leaving San Pedro for the long overland march to Saltillo.

miles from San Pedro. He could have completely destroyed what remained of Velasco's army if he had. A thousand men could have massacred the entire outfit with little trouble, for many of the soldiers had thrown away their guns and cartridge belts, and there was not the slightest semblance of organization. At the end of the second day order began to come out of chaos, and when Hipolito was reached on April 17, several thousand survivors of the rout had been assembled and whipped into some sort of formation. General Velasco, despite the fact that he had a severe flesh wound in the arm, remained in supreme command. He felt very bitterly this second defeat, and one of the ways he showed it was by forbidding the correspondents to take any photographs of the retreat. The ones accompanying this article were made under the difficulties of secrecy.

With the army were hundreds of refugees from both Torreon and San Pedro. Many of them were Spaniards, the rest Mexicans. I did not see amongst them one forerunner of any other race. Some had wagons or were mounted on horses or mules. Others, not so fortunate, made the trip on foot, and with such belongings as they

could carry. I remember to have seen four young girls of San Pedro, with whom we had a bowing acquaintance, tripping down the railroad tracks in silk dresses and French heeled shoes.

Their home was large and magnificent, but now they were on an equality with the poorest peon. The cheerful fortitude with which they accepted the situation was most striking. Although they must have suffered severely from the unaccustomed privations, they affected to make a lark of the whole desperate business.

Scarcity of food and water made the retreat a hard one. Some soldiers told me that they had not tasted food for six days. At Hipolito, where General Velasco held the fugitives for three days, there was plenty of water but no food. On the third day refugees were offering a dollar each for tortillas. Raiding parties into the hills brought back a few goats and some small, lean cattle, which were quickly killed, but the supply of meat was not enough to serve one-fifth of the starving people.

Of the retreat from Hipolito to Saltillo through the mountains it is enough to say that it was made in two days, over incredibly bad roads. At least the advance guard made it in two days, but General Velasco did not come in to town for three days longer, and some of the poor soldiers were kept on duty in the barren mountains for a week.

Saltillo, which I reached on April 20, was, by comparison, a veritable land of plenty. Food was abundant and cheap, and the crystal water was like nectar after the muddy stagnant fluid that had quenched our thirst in the desert. The soldiers speedily regained their normal condition, the wounded were placed in the hospital or shipped to Mexico City, and the refugees found shelter with friends or continued their ways to other havens, according to circumstances. Three weeks later the same soldiers, with others, were making a similar retreat from Saltillo to San Luis Potosi, a distance of almost three hundred miles, under conditions even more severe than we encountered coming from San Pedro.

My sincerest sympathies go out to the officers and men whose hardships I had in some small degree shared for a few passing weeks. They were uniformly considerate, and even in the days of defeat, when sentiment was extremely bitter against Americans, I had not one discourteous word spoken to me, and on more than one occasion a hungry officer insisted on sharing his scanty rations with me. Impulsive for evil as well as good, the Mexican certainly is; passionate and

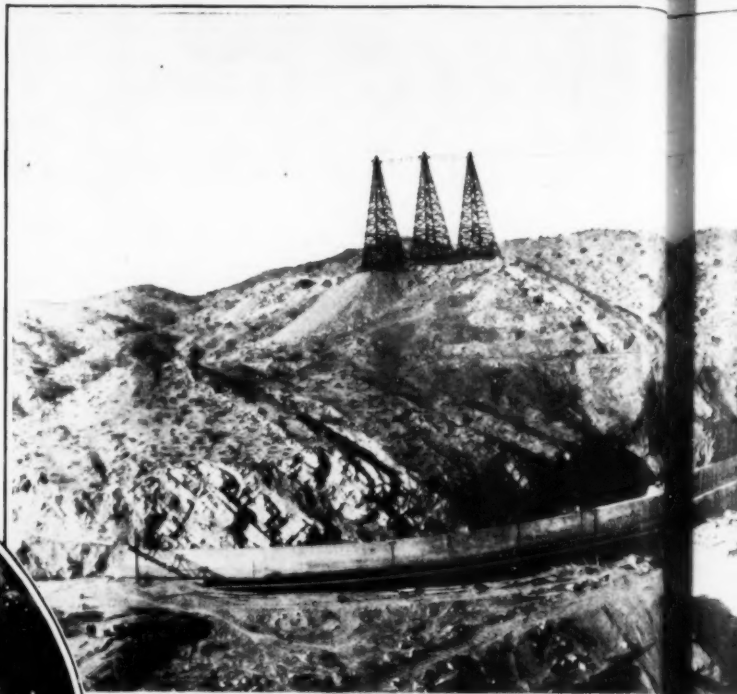
(Continued on page 41)

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



CHRISTIANS DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES BY TURKS

The relations between Greece and Turkey are strained because the Turks persist in driving Greeks out of Turkish territory. The illustration shows Christian men, women and children rendered homeless by the despotic Mohammedans. Greece is threatening war on their behalf and in preparation therefor is trying to buy battle-ships from the United States.



MARVELOUS IRRIGATION PROJECT NEAR

The Great Elephant Butte Dam, being built by the United States Reclamation Service in New Mexico, is nearing completion. This dam will store enough water to irrigate 1,000,000 acres of land, and its maximum height is 300 feet. It will form a lake which will contain 862,200,000 gallons of water. The dam will trans-



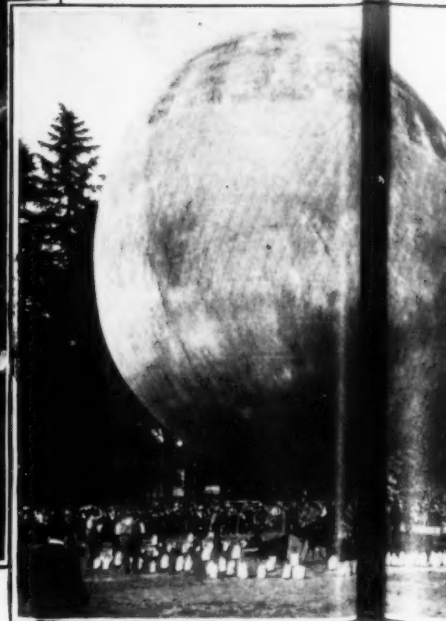
CHINESE STUDENTS PRESENT

The Chinese Students' Alliance took a party given by the Wellesley Club, presided over by two college graduates from the University of Wisconsin. The party and entertainment was given in honor of the students.



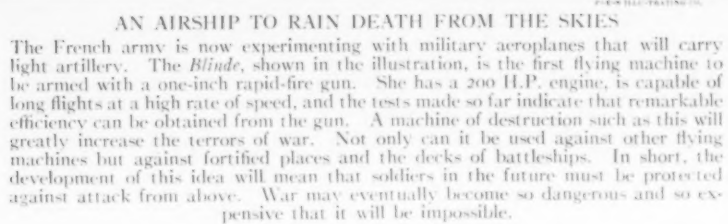
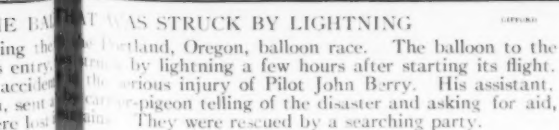
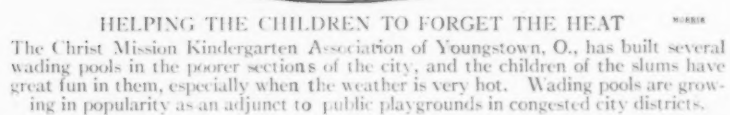
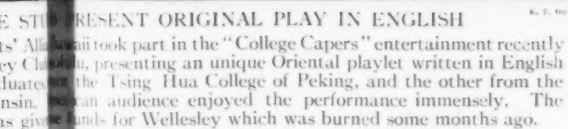
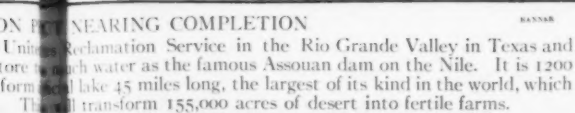
CARRYING RELIGION TO THE MEN IN THE SHOPS

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago is holding noon-hour religious meetings for workingmen. The illustration shows a characteristic group in a railroad shop. The railroad officials are cooperating with the Y. M. C. A. to make the movement a success. Simple instruction in English for foreigners and emphasis on the "Safety First" idea for all is combined with the religious talk. The men show the greatest respect toward the speakers and the work is being highly commended by employers.



THE BATTLE OF THE FORT

A photograph showing the battle of the fort. The left is the St. Louis entry. This most unusual accident occurred on the morning of the battle. George Y. Morrison, sent to the fort as they were lost.



Laws for Making Safe the Seas

By Senator JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This article, prepared for LESLIE'S WEEKLY by Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, gives an authoritative account of the results of the world conference which was assembled because of the terrible tragedy of the "Titanic." The international treaty which was formulated at this conference is now pending in the United States Senate. Some conflict is threatened because labor unions backing the La Follette-Furness Seamen's Bill insist upon an amendment which will reserve to the United States the right to make other regulations in American waters.

THE favorable report to the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee of the treaty between the United States and the European countries for a system of world laws to secure the safety of passengers at sea was no doubt hastened by the deplorable catastrophe

vented any uniform proceedings being taken under what is called international law. International law is but the agreed policies of nations internationally enforcing the same. The necessity is apparent for some uniform law operating alike upon all civilized nations and enforceable alike upon all vessels and owners in any land where ships are owned or in which they are operated.

The United States was the first country to seek this international result and for such object sought a convention of the maritime nations of the world. All of them responded and sent delegates to London to effect the object. I, as United States Senator, was chosen by the President of the United States to speak in behalf of the Senate in considering the form of the treaty. The convention was called by the heads of the different governments of the world, and the most eminent lawyers, scientists, legislators and jurists made up the list of delegates. They finished their labors aided by the expert navigators of commerce and navy and assisted by owners and sailors of ships from all seas. I recount a few of the provisions of the treaty to indicate that the application of its principles would have prevented many deaths in recent disasters.

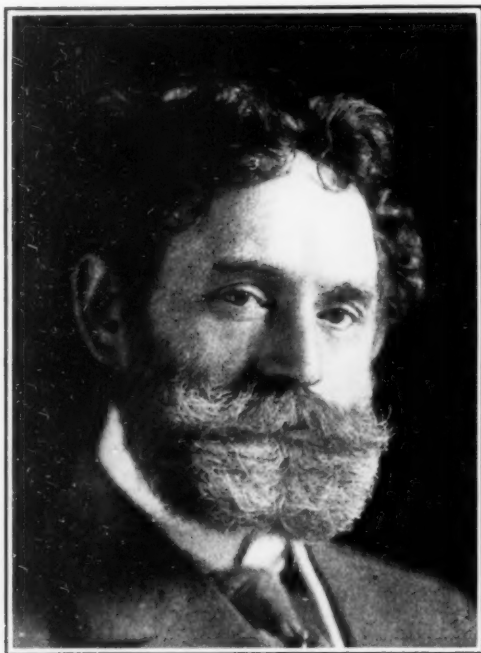
First, that life boats and rafts are to be carried to the full capacity of the ships. Had this been done on the *Titanic* its passengers would have all been rescued. Had it been observed in the wreck of the *Empress of Ireland* the sinking passengers would have had some craft to cling to. Their rescue could have been then effected by the *Storstad*. The convention compels all hands of a ship to be schooled in the art of handling every life preserving apparatus and every form of life boat and raft.

Second, the building of all vessels in the form of sections, lengthwise and across; each section to be water-tight and fire-proof. Had this been the condition of the ships lately the victims of disasters, the collisions with ice or ship would have crashed in but a part of the vessel and into that part only would water have rushed, and the damaged vessel would have remained afloat because the other compartments would have been unaffected.

Finally, the provision compelling a patrol by marine police ships along the shores near all principal ports and in all waters traversed by many vessels. Had this been in existence the patrol ships would have sent out warnings by wireless telegraph and thus prevented the disasters, or failing in this would have been at hand to render assistance.

The other regulations are incidental and, though necessary, are but connected with the main provisions I have pointed out.

The treaty as now proposed—with the reservation preserving to each country the right to enact purely local laws



Senator JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS
A delegate to the International Conference on
Safety at Sea

in the *St. Lawrence* and by the great disasters of the *Titanic* and the *Volturno*—inviting humanity to observe the destruction of lives by water and fire through negligence or want of proper safeguards at sea. The variant and conflicting laws and regulations existing over the world pre-



Dr. GEO. E. CONDRAS
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National
Conservation Congress

for local and coast needs—will be ratified. When the nations of the world have made effective by legal enactment these provisions with proper penalties for violation, safety for ships and passengers at sea will be effected as nearly as laws made by man can secure it.

Speeding Up the Patent Office

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

THOMAS EWING, Commissioner of Patents, has been speeding up the Patent Office at Washington. This is of importance not only to the inventors whose patents are being hurried to official sanction, and to their attorneys, but the entire world, because of the increased security it gives to inventive genius. New methods of handling applications and an insistence that attorneys help by accelerating the amendments of their applications, have made it possible for the Patent Office without an increase in its working force to accomplish these results.

There are pending now in the Patent Office about 120,000 applications. They are coming in at the rate of 6,000 a month and the average issue is about 500 a month in excess of that number. In the last year the number of pending applications has been reduced by 5,691, most of the decrease being in patent applications that have been pending for more than a year. The speeding up in the issue of patents has been chiefly the result of the efforts of Commissioner Ewing to end the delays in amending applications. Whenever an application is filed, and the examiner at the Patent Office declines to allow a patent to issue on the original filing, it is returned to the attorneys for amendment. Such amendment can be filed at any time within a year. But if there is such a delay in the filing of the amendment the second action in the Patent Office will also be delayed, because the entire case must be reopened. Commissioner Ewing has found that if he can induce the attorneys to return the amendment promptly, the handling in the office at Washington can be similarly expedited, because the examiners will not have to read over the whole case again. Besides the saving of time Commissioner Ewing holds that this would save the office \$200,000 a year in salaries. Last year the receipts of the Patent Office were \$157,000 in excess of its expenses. This year Commissioner Ewing will endeavor to turn in a surplus of \$250,000.

"Within reasonable time," said Commissioner Ewing in discussing the work of his office, "I believe we will have disposed of all the delayed cases now in the Patent Office, and the work will be in such shape that no cases need remain in the office for more than two years.

"In the past there has been much complaining, and very properly, that many cases were greatly delayed. I found, for instance, that there were 4,007 cases between five and ten years old, and some even older. Sixty-nine had been in the office for fifteen years. While these old cases con-

stitute only about four per cent. of the total business of the office, their importance and the work they entailed, because of their age and their complicated nature and the



HON. THOMAS EWING
Commissioner of the Patent Office, who is hurrying the
issuing of patents

accumulation of papers, is far out of proportion to their number.

"We have been trying to clean up these old cases, and this effort is proving successful. Both the office corps and the patent attorneys are co-operating in a fine spirit, and with a few changes in methods we have been able to make the showing previously referred to, largely because of this co-operation. As an illustration of how these old cases are being disposed of, the number of those in the fifteen

year class have been reduced twenty-five per cent. in the last year.

"It has been the practice of many attorneys, for years, to secure delays from time to time by filing amendments to their applications, many of which have been inconsequential and intended only to create delay. Under an order made several months ago, no amendments to cases more than eight years old are now accepted until I have passed upon them personally. The result is that there have been fewer of this class of amendments accepted, and action on these cases has been accelerated. After December 1 next, under an order recently issued, the same rule will apply to all cases more than five years old.

"While the reduction in the number of applications pending has been gratifying, this reduction could be accomplished much faster and the work of the office could be brought up to date much quicker, if we could have a little more assistance, for which we have asked Congress, as the present office force is working right up to its limit.

"If the work of the office can be gotten up to the point where when an amendment comes in it is taken up promptly for action and the attorneys can be induced to reply promptly to actions by the office, much time will be saved which is now spent in re-reading applications because the examiner has forgotten between actions. As there are 200,000 amendments filed every year, the average loss from the necessity of re-reading applications must be multiplied under present conditions by something pretty close to 200,000, and if the average loss is an hour per amendment, it would cost the office \$200,000, or the average of the yearly salaries of 400 assistant examiners.

"The law gives to applicants the right to wait for one year before answering actions by the office. As this is necessary in some cases, it is not desirable to change the law, but I am urging both upon the office and the attorneys the fact that it is a most serious waste to conduct the business as it is now conducted, and I am putting the office force and the attorneys under such pressure as I can to rectify this condition."

One impediment to this acceleration of the Patent Office work has been found in the fact that occasional patentees seek to delay the issue of patents in order to give them a longer life. As a patent runs for seventeen years from the date of its actual issue, by delaying the issuance for two years a patentee can secure a longer life by taking the risk of its protection under "patent applied for."

In the World of Womankind

By FRANCES FREAR

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This department is devoted to the interests of women. It aims to deal with vital problems in a wholesome and helpful way, and invites the co-operation of its readers. Inquiries will be answered by Mrs. Frear, either through the columns of the paper, or by letter. In case an answer is wanted by mail, a stamp for postage should be enclosed, and all communications should bear the name and address of the writer. Address Frances Frear, care LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Eternal Problem of Discontent

A READER whose letter bears every evidence of sincerity writes to the editor detailing a mental struggle that is making her not unusual life very unhappy. She has been married two years, and among other things she says:

When we first went to housekeeping I was delighted with the change from the routine of office work. I had been self-supporting for six years, and I do not think there was a day during that time that I did not think how happy I could be if I were released from the grind of putting in every weekday at the office. Marriage, and the taking up of household duties, seemed like a release from slavery. But now, I am more discontented than ever I was before. Taking care of a house is deadly monotonous. It gives no employment for the mind. I am rusting out. Sometimes I think of leaving my home and going back to the business world. My husband is not rich, but he does not want me to work in an office—in fact positively forbids me to consider such a thing. I think it would hurt his pride to have his wife earning wages. If I do decide to live my own life it will mean giving him up, and leaving up a comfortable home. I think I still love him, but it seems to me that if I do not do something more interesting than washing pots and pans and cooking the same old meals every day I shall lose my mind—and one is justified in doing anything to avoid that, is she not? What would you advise me to do?
A. B. M.

Usually, when people ask for advice they want to be told to do that which they have already made up their minds to do. But my advice to A. B. M. is that she does not give up a husband whom she loves, and a comfortable home, merely because she finds domestic life dull and monotonous, and lacking in mental stimulus. That under some conditions it is so, is all too true. Some women find relief in going constantly to the moving-picture shows, some take to gossip, and I have known one or two who specialized in such morbid fads as attending funerals. But all these miss the mark. It is not from the outside influences that we get happiness, but from within our own consciousness. If this unhappy woman will take up some definite task and stick to it, she will find relief. What it shall be depends upon her situation and her tastes. If she can do so, gardening might add zest to her life, or a hard course of study in literature or social economy, or charitable work. The essential conditions are that the self-imposed task shall be one of intrinsic worth and that it shall be followed as relentlessly as one would work at a salaried position. Though A. B. M. does not say so, her letter shows plainly enough that she has no child. If one should come to her all her discontent would vanish. There is nothing that glorifies marriage for a woman like the cares and joys of motherhood. We should like to have frank letters from our readers who have gone through experiences similar to those of the writer of the letter quoted above.

The Cruelty of Parents

CHILD idleness is quite as much of a problem as child labor. The idle child, cutting loose from all parental guidance or restraint, lives upon the street, joins a gang, and is rapidly schooled in petty crime. The defect here is in the home more than in any shortcoming on the part of society. When we get down to rock bottom much of the child problem resolves itself into a parent problem. The papers tell of parents' brutality, of crimes against children by parents. Just as we have societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, we have societies for the prevention of cruelty to children. Quietly and effectively they do their work, saving many a child from the brutality of inhuman parents. If these cases were exploited in the press with all their heart-breaking details, the public would stand aghast. Child labor has its distressing features which should be done away with, but the things which children suffer from incompetent, careless and cruel parents would make a record of wrongdoing even more impressive.

The Sanitary Fad

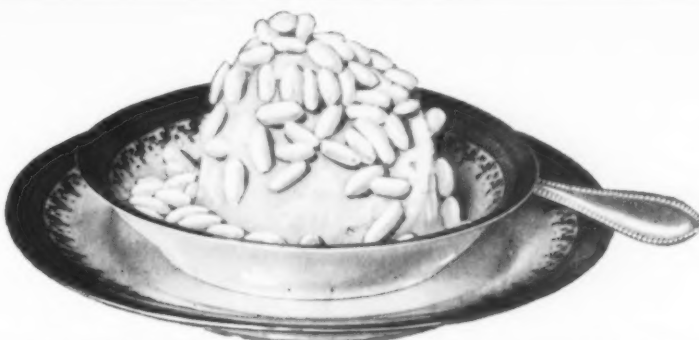
ONE of the most overworked adjectives in the dictionary is the word "sanitary." No grocery, bakery, restaurant or barber shop is worthy the name unless it has the word "sanitary" attached. Not only food but clothing and all sorts of appliances are advertised as being "strictly sanitary." Recent years have witnessed a marked improvement in such matters, but the word sanitary may be exploited for gain, and so inspire a false confidence. Dr. Arthur M. Stimson, Passed Assistant Surgeon of the U. S. Public Health Service, points out the false sense of security that may rest upon some "sanitary-looking" mysterious apparatus, as, for example, in the ignorant use or rather misuse of disinfectants or deodorants. Disinfectants have their use, particularly in the case of communicable diseases, but deodorants are of questionable value, and may be a menace to health in absorbing or neutralizing an odor, without destroying the dangerous substance from which it proceeds. If plumbing is modern and kept in good condition, these appliances are superfluous. Genuine sanitation depends more upon old-fashioned cleanliness than anything else, and housewives should not be lulled into a false sense of security through the use of appliances and preparations exploited for gain.

Are Women "Clothes Mad"?

IN their unreasoning desire to follow the dictates of foreign dressmakers, the women of this country may properly be described as "clothes mad." Without debating the old question whether clothes were worn originally for protective purposes or for mere ornamentation, the latter object seems now to have right of way among women. "No matter," declared Mrs. Robert J. Burdette in addressing the Federation of Women's Clubs at Chicago, "if the neck be exposed nearly to the waist line and the limbs nearly half way to the knees, if only the style be followed. Health and suggestiveness are lost sight of in the craze to be in fashion." If Shakespeare was right in saying that the "apparel oft proclaims the man," then some explanation is needed from our modest women who adopt fashions designed originally for the demi-monde of Paris. What is to be done about it? "As the fashions are to-day," says Miss Grace Hutchins, costume designer of Columbia University, "a woman would have to design nearly everything for herself if she would not wear immoral clothes."

Delicatessen and Divorce

IN charging the delicatessen store habit with responsibility for unhappy marriages and consequent increase of divorce, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., shows intimate knowledge of human nature. "There is nothing," says Dr. Cadman, "that sends man into the day better prepared for victory than a good breakfast and a clean shave. Good breakfasts, home-like breakfasts, the kind of breakfasts that do a man good, do not come from the delicatessen shop. Woman has her part to perform in the struggle for success. It's not much encouragement for a man to cook his own breakfast while his wife stays in bed for another nap." Living out of the delicatessen store, it might also be added, is the most expensive and it is the increasing difficulty of keeping up with the pace set by others that helps to produce discontent in many a household.



Puffed Rice On Ice Cream Tastes Like Toasted Nut Meats

Get all the delights that you can out of Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice. Use them as confections as well as foods. For they are dainty, crisp and airy. And the taste is like toasted nuts.

Scatter them over every dish of ice cream. They are better than nut meats because they are fragile. To every spoonful Puffed Grains add a delightful almond taste.

And don't eat fruit without them. Mix them with your berries. Discover now this fascinating blend. Use Puffed Rice in candy making.

Of course, as foods, the great way is to serve with cream and sugar, or to float in bowls of milk. Every morning, every night, oceans of Puffed Grains are served in these ways.

But these bubble-like grains with this nut-like taste have many other uses. We tell you of them on every package. Try some of these suggestions.

Puffed Wheat, 10c
Puffed Rice, 15c
Except in Extreme West

CORN PUFFS
15c

In these grains you get the utmost in good food. You get whole grains made wholly digestible, and that never was done before.

You owe them to Prof. A. P. Anderson. He discovered the way to create in each grain a hundred million steam explosions. He found the only way that was ever known to blast all the food granules to pieces. And that means easy, complete digestion.

They are more than foods to revel in. They are foods for all hours—between meals and bedtime—because they don't tax the stomach. And every atom of food value is made available.

No other foods are like them. There is no other way to get from grain all that Nature stores there. Get a package of each to give you variety, and try the different ways of serving.



The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(582)

Why Over-Pay For Tires?

**You Do That Always When You Pay
More Than Goodyear Prices**

Consider that tires are a dead expense. There is nothing showy about them, nothing classy. They are simple utilities, and all you want is freedom from trouble and lowest cost per mile.

Goodyears offer that—you know it. Otherwise, they could never control the largest sale in the world after all these years.

16 Higher Prices

Today there are 16 makes of tires sold at higher prices—up to one-half higher. That comes through our constant reductions, due to mammoth output, new machinery, new efficiency. And to paring our profits, until last year they averaged $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In no way do those extra prices buy you better tires. In four ways they buy you tires lacking Goodyear features.

Our No-Rim-Cut feature is in none of them—the one satisfactory way to end rim-cutting.

The extra "On-Air" cure is employed in none of them. We use it, at an added cost of \$1,500 daily, to save the countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric.

Our rubber rivets are in none. We form these—hundreds of them—during vulcanization, to combat loose treads.

Our All-Weather treads are on none of them. These tough, double-thick treads are the ideal anti-skids. As smooth riding as plain treads on dry roads, but grasping wet roads with deep, sharp, resistless grips.

The Sensible Tire

Tires which have these features are better than tires without them. Any man will concede that.

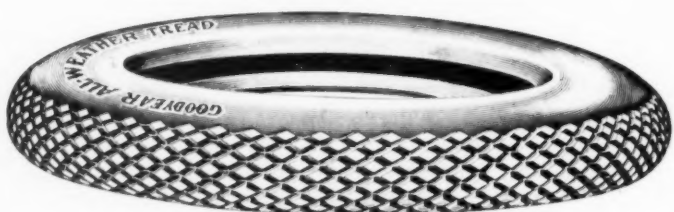
Tires which hold top place in Tiredom are probably better than tires which don't.

Then why pay \$5 to \$15 more for some chimerical advantage—for something no man can define?

You get in Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires the very best we know. And we are spending \$100,000 yearly on research and experiment. We know no trouble-saving feature not embodied in these tires.

Any dealer will supply them—and at Goodyear prices—if you say you want these tires.

GOOD YEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth



THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, O.

Toronto, Canada London, England Mexico City, Mexico
DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber



The Port-Land (Ore.) Ad Men's Club building, lending energy to the building of a portion of the Scenic Columbia River Highway.

Motorists' Column

Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories, routes or State laws can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

IS YOUR CAR "UNDER-TIRED"?

THE larger the tire, the greater its cost—also the greater the weight it will carry. Therefore, the "over-size" tire will give greater service than will those on which the load carried closely approaches their limit. "Over-size" tires will give from 50 per cent.

to 100 per cent. greater tire mileage—and their cost is approximately 25 per cent. more. The value of the use of over-size tires is therefore apparent. But what constitutes "over-tiring"? Is a car of a certain weight, provided with tires of a given size, under or over-tired? It is to answer hundreds of questions of this nature that the Motor Department has computed and copyrighted the accompanying table.

The load-carrying capacity of a tire depends upon the nature of its construction, the quality of the material used and its size. Tire construction has become well standardized, and it is to be assumed that the reliable manufacturers employ only the best materials. Therefore,

between tires of the best quality, size is the most important variant that determines their capacity. The only measurement that can give an accurate idea of the comparative size of tires of different dimensions is their "volume" in cubic inches—including the air space and fabric.

The figures used in the accompanying table are computed from car weights and tire sizes as furnished by car manufacturers and apply to the car with body, but without passengers or baggage.

Standard tire sizes are given in the first column, while in the second have been computed the cubic inches of volume for each size. It was found that average practice allowed a load (without passengers or luggage) of somewhat over one-half pound of weight on each cubic inch of tire "volume." Therefore, .5 of a pound, and less, of weight on each cubic inch of tire volume may be considered to represent "over-size" tire practice; from .5 to .6, normal "tiring"; and over .6 of a pound of weight per cubic inch of

tire volume, "under-tiring." Of 72 of the leading cars investigated, 21 might be considered to be well "over-tired," with a weight per cubic inch of tire volume of from .385 to .5 pound; 39 were normal, or well tired with .5 to .6 pound; while 12 were slightly "under-tired," carrying weights of over .6 pound for each cubic inch of tire volume.

Assuming .5 of a pound to be a conservative weight to apply to each cubic inch of tire volume, the third column of figures shows the total weight that would be carried on the four wheels of a car provided with tires of the size specified.

If it is found that the weight of a car is not materially greater than the figure in the third column opposite the size used, the "tiring" is ample and no over-size need be considered.

In the fourth column are given the over-size tires that may be used in the place of those specified, without change in standard rim equipment. For over-sizes other than those specified, a change in rim or wheel may be needed. The fifth column shows the approximate extra cost of the over-size tires indicated.

Directions for Use of Table

(1) To find if your car is under-tired: Divide one-quarter of the weight of your car (without passengers or luggage) by the figure in the second column opposite the size of tires used. If the result is:

(a) Less than .5, your car is over-tired;
(b) Between .5 and .6, your tires are average equipment;
(c) More than .6, your car is under-tired.

Example: A car weighing 2,600 pounds has 32x3 1/2-inch tires. Is this properly tired? .5 of 2,600 pounds = 650 pounds. The second column shows 32x3 1/2-inch tires to have a cubical "volume" of 965 cubic inches. 650 ÷ 965 = .67, indicating this car to be under-tired in the light of average practice.

(2) To find the proper size (slightly over-size) of tire that should be used on a car of a given weight, take the figure in the third column corresponding to the weight of your car, and read the size of tires given opposite in the first column.

Example: What tires would be slightly over-size on a 4,000-pound car? From the first column it is seen that a 38x4 1/2-inch tire could be used on 3,810-pound car, and this would be considered good "tiring" practice on the 4,000-pound car.

(3) To find what weight of car will be easily carried on tires of a given size, read the figure in the third column opposite the tire size in the first column.

Example: 2,606 pounds of car (without passengers or luggage) can easily be carried by 33x4-inch tires.

No. 1 Tire Sizes	No. 2 Volume in Cubic Inches	No. 3 Total Weight of Car	No. 4 *Proper Over-Size Tires	No. 5 †Extra Cost of Over-Size
28x3	610	1220	29x3 1/2	\$2.40
30x3	665	1330	31x3 1/2	4.40
32x3	710	1420	33x3 1/2	4.65
29x3 1/2	875	1750	31x4	4.95
30x3 1/2	905	1810	33x4	5.45
31x3 1/2	935	1870	35x4	5.90
32x3 1/2	965	1930	37x4	7.80
33x3 1/2	995	1990		
34x3 1/2	1025	2050	35x4 1/2	7.40
35x3 1/2	1055	2110	37x4 1/2	8.05
36x3 1/2	1085	2170		
38x4	1185	2370		
31x4	1225	2450	33x4 1/2	7.40
32x4	1265	2530	35x4 1/2	7.70
33x4	1303	2606	37x4 1/2	8.05
34x4	1342	2684		
35x4	1381	2762		
36x4	1420	2840		
37x4	1458	2916		
38x4	1498	2996		
32x4 1/2	1605	3210	33x5	10.15
33x4 1/2	1655	3310	35x5	5.25
34x4 1/2	1705	3410	37x5	5.55
35x4 1/2	1755	3510	39x5	7.35
36x4 1/2	1805	3610		
37x4 1/2	1855	3710		
38x4 1/2	1905	3810		
34x5	2095	4190		
35x5	2158	4310		
36x5	2218	4436	37x5 1/2	9.50
37x5	2280	4460		
38x5	2340	4580		
39x5	2400	4800		
40x5	2462	4924		
34x5 1/2	2550	5100		
35x5 1/2	2625	5250		
36x5 1/2	2700	5400		
37x5 1/2	2775	5550		
38x5 1/2	2850	5700	39x6	7.05
39x5 1/2	2925	5850		
40x5 1/2	3000	6000		

*The usual over-size tire is 1/2 inch larger in cross-section and 1 inch larger in diameter than the ordinary tire. In this column are shown only the over-sizes that can be used without change in standard rim.

†These costs can only be approximate and may vary from 5 to 20 per cent. with different manufacturers.

THE ABOVE TABLE APPLIES ONLY WHEN TIRES ARE PROPERLY INFLATED

Fire and Blood in Mexico

(Continued from Page 35)

unreasoning in his anger, and too often cruel in his instincts, yet his courtesy is innate, and his generosity in the small matters of every-day life boundless. With all his faults he is deserving of a better fate than to be slaughtered in a senseless internal war.

The officers with whom I associated were heartily sick of the struggle. Before things began to go against them they were pathetically despondent about the future. Under defeat they were bitter against the United States, which they held responsible for their troubles. On the retreat I had many conversations with them, and always they would talk of the aid given the Constitutionalists by the United States government. It was impossible to deny the moral support that was extended to Villa and Carranza, but I could not believe there was any truth in the statements that the Federalists made and believed regarding physical support. They alleged that representatives of the United States government were with the rebels to direct the campaign and that munitions of war were more or less directly furnished by the administration at Washington. After ridiculing these wild tales in Mexico, what was my astonishment to hear them from apparently reliable sources in the United States—not made openly, it is true, but spoken of as something of which every good American should feel ashamed. When the whole truth is known about this matter there may be revelations that will surprise.

In the meantime there is no doubt that the United States did favor, officially, the cause of the Revolution, first by maintaining an inefficient patrol against ammunition smugglers along the Texas border, and secondly by officially lifting the embargo on arms at a time when it was most certain to embarrass the Huerta administration. Thus, either openly or by subterfuge this government was allowing insurrectionists against a supposedly friendly government, and who had not been accorded recognition as belligerents, to receive ammunition, a large part of which was under the ban of the Hague conference. It is notorious that the Villistas used dum-dum bullets. I saw many men wounded by them, and have picked up unexploded shells on the battle field, in large numbers. The fact that they were being shot with bullets furnished from the United States was irritating to the Federal soldiers, but when they were torn and mutilated in ways too horrible for description by explosive bullets that bore the stamp of

American makers and had been shipped from the United States into Mexico without question, they became bitter in the extreme. Nor can they be blamed. They knew, as does everybody, that without the meddling interference of the United States they would have been the winners instead of the losers in a contest that would have ended months ago.

Intervention—or the reports of intervention, rather—were received with joy by the army. From the day when they began to lose at San Pedro the sentiment was strong among the officers for war with the United States. They thought that this would end internecine strife, and that it would be better to die fighting a foreign enemy in defence of a united Mexico, than to kill or be killed by their brothers.

I shall long remember a conversation I had one evening at San Pedro, after things began to go badly. I was sitting with a young Captain of Engineers, under the marvelous starry sky of the laguna district, when the conversation turned on intervention. I asked him if it would not be better for the country if the United States should put a stop to civil war in Mexico. He thought for a moment. Then he said:

"Speaking as a sensible man, I should say that intervention would be a good thing for my country; but speaking as a Mexican I would rather be killed by Villa, and have all my relatives and friends killed by him than to see a foreign army set a hostile foot on the soil of Mexico."

A week later this same young captain, who was one of the cleverest and most charming youths I have ever met, was hurrying for war with the United States, and I have no doubt that he was most bitterly disappointed when he learned that the occupation of Vera Cruz was peace, not war.

The Mexicans are a volatile people, still living in the feudal era, proud, fond of fighting, and with their faith in the sword as a means of correcting political wrongs as strong as it was three hundred years ago. Huerta came into power through bloodshed; his successor will come in the same way. What of the ultimate future? Is Mexico to go on, year after year, enacting in endless repetition such tragedies as that of the five weeks' campaign around San Pedro? Already the play has been repeated three times—at Monterey, Saltillo and Zacatecas. Fire and blood sweep the land and the people perish by tens of thousands.

Hot Weather Don'ts for Horses

S. P. C. A. Issues Advice for Preventing Heat Prostration

TO alleviate some of the conditions horses suffer during summer months the S. P. C. A. has issued "Leaflet No. 14," which contains the following:

Don't overload the wagon.

Don't speed your horse.

Use well-fitting, lightweight harness, loose-fitting collars, and open bridles.

On long hauls allow periods of rest in the shade.

At the first sign of exhaustion stop and bathe the animal's head and neck with cold water. In case of complete exhaustion or sunstroke, endeavor to get animal in shade, remove all harness except bridle, and apply ice packs to top of head and neck. Packs can be made by wrapping cracked ice in piece of old blanket, feed bag, or any material handy. If ice cannot be obtained, pour cold water slowly over head, neck, and shoulders from pail or hose. Care should be taken not to get water in ears of animal. Endeavor to keep animal in prostrate position, head slightly elevated, with folded blanket or other soft material underneath to prevent injury by thrashing around or struggling, and notify Society and veterinary surgeon.

Allow a liberal quantity of clean water to drink, provided the horse be worked or exercised immediately after drinking.

Carry a pail and sponge to frequently wash swab the animal's nose, mouth, and face.

Give a warm bran mash on Wednesday nights, in addition to the one given on Saturday nights.

Avoid up grades whenever possible.

Relieve harness pressure from sores; a simple as large as a pin-head will soon develop into a large open area if not protected.

Collar and shoulder pads are advisable only when the collar is too large, or in the case of a horse with a sore, when the pad is used to relieve pressure. Pads cause friction, create heat, and become moist from perspiration. Therefore, they should be removed from the harness every night, the pressure surface washed with warm water

and soap, and hung out in the sun to dry before being again placed upon the animal. Supply two sets of pads for use on alternate days. If this is done, sore conditions will be entirely prevented.

Feed properly; do not overfeed or underfeed; study the individual horse and determine just how much nourishment it requires to keep it in good serviceable condition and health.

The man who underfeeds his horse or saves on bedding, blankets, shoeing, or employs incompetent help in order to save money, practices a false economy which invariably results in weak, lame, sore, and enfeebled animals.

Plenty of light, fresh air, good food, pure water, and proper housing are as necessary to the horse as they are to the human being.

Looking Ahead in Mexico

(Continued from page 31)

practical policy. Time to forget altruistic plans of spoliation, visionary ideals of 80 per cent. illiterate Mexico governing itself wisely and well through the elevation of the untold and the unfit to positions of power and influence.

Nothing can be more absurd than to turn wolves into the sheep fold and expect them to act like sheep. The "cientificos" in Mexico have exploited the peons for centuries. If the conditions are reversed the peons will not be more fair nor more generous than their oppressors have been. And it should be remembered that Villa is a peon, that most of his generals are peons, and that they profoundly distrust their superiors in education and wealth. The spectacle of a country of 16,000,000 people ruled by bandits, mule drivers and charcoal burners will not be edifying—and such are the men upon whom, for the most part, Villa would depend in forming a government.

Does President Wilson dare to assume the responsibility for such an arrangement? And if he does, do you, who read these lines, want to pay your share in the blood and money of what such a policy will ultimately cost the United States?



Follow the Government's Example—Buy the COLT

Our Government does not buy automatic pistols on claims or say-so, but on rigid comparative tests, and the fact that it has selected the Colt should prove to you conclusively which is the best pistol for home protection.

The Colt was adopted by the Army and Navy because of its marked superiority to any other pistol.

Safety plus quickness are but two of the points of Colt superiority—but mighty important ones for protection. The Colt is automatically safe—can't be fired until the trigger is purposely pulled. The Colt also

"Fires the First Shot First"

because you don't have to stop and think to unlock the Colt Grip Safety. It unlocks itself—automatically, when the trigger is pulled.

Write for new booklet "How to Shoot," which will be sent free with Catalog 17.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO.
Hartford, Conn.



Colt

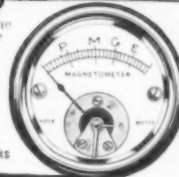
AUTOMATIC PISTOL

Do You Run a FORD?

Just because you get spark enough to run your Ford motor, your magneto isn't necessarily as strong as it should be for best results. The

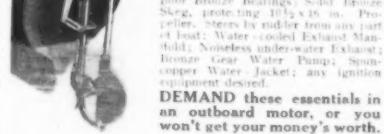
Hoyt Magnetometer

shows the strength of the magnet so that it may be kept at its original efficiency, thereby reducing fuel bills and giving a more lively motor. Price at garage or hardware store \$4.00. Write for book of A. description. Ford magneto and ignition troubles and remedies. Hoyt Electrical Instrument Works, Pennington, N. H.



Waterman PORTO Does It

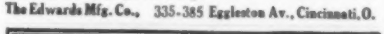
Makes any boat a motor boat. 1914 Model, 3 H.P. Weight 59 lbs. Sold direct from Factory to you, freight paid. Save Agent's profit.



Waterman Marine Motor Co., 265 Mt. Elliott Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Garage \$49.50

Genuine "Edwards." Ready-made, fire-proof garages. Quickly set up any place. Direct-from-factory prices—\$49.50 and up. Postal brings illustrated 64-page catalog. The Edwards Mfg. Co., 335-385 Eggleston Ave., Cincinnati, O.



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KEWANE WATER SUPPLY CO.
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Agents \$60 WEEKLY

Robinson Folding Bath Tub. Big seller. Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 lbs., folds into small roll. Full length bath, far better than the tub. Guaranteed 10 years. Buy a day's make. Write for free tub offer. Robinson Cabinet Mfg. Co., 426 Fairview Bldg., Toledo, O.

Free for the Asking

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225 Fifth Avenue New York

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I am considering the purchase of a
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Motor Cycle
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Please help me in its selection and give me, free of charge, the following information:

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Motor Car
Motor Cycle
Motor Boat

Please send me free of charge the following information regarding

Accessories
Selection or care of tires

Repairs (Give nature of Trouble)

Name
Address

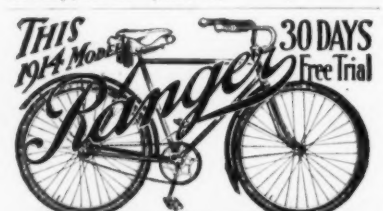
POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things, says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide."

The Government's foot powder order is regarded as the last word in the scientific outfitting of the defenders of the flag."

This foot powder, shaken in the shoes of soldiers, has long been in use in the German army, and Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating and easing the feet, is in line with the expressions heard daily for more than twenty years, in all parts of the world, from millions of people who are shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet, into their shoes, as the only practical and lasting treatment for easing and absolutely preventing sore feet. It can be obtained from dealers everywhere for 25c. or a trial package will be sent by mail free if you write to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. (Advt.)



EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—30 days free trial on this finest of bicycles—the "Ranger." We will ship it to you on approval, freight prepaid, without a cent deposit in advance. This offer is absolutely genuine. **WRITE TODAY** for our big catalog showing our full line of bicycles for men and women, boys and girls at prices never before equaled for like quality. It is a cyclopedia of bicycles, sundries and useful bicycle information. It's free. **TIRES, COASTER-BRAKE** rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, equipment and parts for all bicycles at half usual prices. A limited number of second hand bicycles taken in trade will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$8 each. **RIDER AGENTS** wanted in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1914 model Ranger furnished by us. **It Costs You Nothing** to learn what we offer you and how we can do it. You will be astonished and convinced. **Do not buy a bicycle, tires or sundries until you get our catalog and new special offers. Write today.** **MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 0174 Chicago, ILL.**

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All the Joys of Youth may be yours through a **White Cross Electric Vibrator**. Vibration is life itself. It will chase away the years like magic. Every nerve, every fibre in your whole body will find its tingle with the force of your own awakened power. You're made over new from head to foot.

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Lindstrom-Smith Co., Dept. 2617, 1100 S. Wabash Av., Chicago

Learn WHY You STAMMER

Most stammerers do not know why they stammer. I stammered for 20 years before I found out the true causes of my stammering. When I had discovered these causes I was able to counteract them and thus I relieved myself although physicians believed that I could not be relieved.

In a book which I have just written, I explain fully the causes of stammering. The book is free to you. Read this book and learn why you stammer, and how you can be relieved.

State your age and how long you have stammered when you write for this free book, and I will give you valuable advice. Write me.

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SEND FOR BROCKET SHOWING PHOTOS OF MEN WITH AND WITHOUT THE PERFECT LEG FORMS

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Laughing Around the World

(Continued from page 32)

spoon she nodded her head as if to say that I was just that kind of person from the very first.

I worried through the meal to the last thing, which was "café noir." "I'll take black coffee," I said to show the empress dowager that I knew what that meant anyway. The table boy mumbled something in Chinese that I could not get, but I felt on safe grounds, so I said a bit louder for the benefit of the dowager—"I'll take café nwar—black coffee."

Again he mumbled something, while I said "I know what it is—a demitasse. I want one."

"The coffee is served in the ladies' lounge, I believe," said the dowager empress, leaning for a final taste of the sherbet with her hand on her bosom, while the perspiration stood out on me. Never before had I known on a fashionable ship that they go clear to the other end to have their coffee.

Next morning I was awakened by a boy at my door: "You wanta toas allee light?"

I didn't quite understand him, but I thought it sounded a safe question to say "yes" to so I replied, "Yes, allee light." He had got me saying it, too.

In a few moments he was back with a cup of coffee and toast.

"That's a new one on me," I thought, "serving breakfast in bed." Then I went back to sleep. Hardly had I dozed off when I heard the bugle going. That always meant something to eat so I dressed and hurried to the dining room and there at the table was the dowager empress with her hand on her bosom eating waffles. Then I understood that what had been served in my room was merely an appetizer, but I hadn't known it from a real breakfast.

Then I found out that we had seven meals a day on ship. The third consisted of beef bouillon and crackers at eleven, and at noon we had tiffin—that is what the bill of fare called it, which is the word used in China for luncheon. At four coffee was served; at seven dinner, and at ten at night chocolate and cake—seven meals in a day, but not one too many.

With the sea air getting into the bottom of my lungs I began to wonder how I could tough it along with only seven meals a day.

I was always getting port and starboard mixed up, never being able to remember which was right and which was left, until one day the purser told me. The starboard is the right of the ship in the direction in which it is going, and the port is the left: p-o-r-t, four letters; l-e-f-t, four letters. Forward is front of course, and aft is after—when you get these four things down pat you can do a lot of nautical talking.

The days flew by until before we knew it we were coming into the harbor at Honolulu. They got us out on deck and lined us up before

the doctor. We all backed up against the starboard railing—I kind of like the word, don't you?—and were told to hold up our hands as the doctor came along. There we all stood with our hands in the air as if a stage coach in the early days had been stopped under a lone cottonwood.

When the doctor gave us the word I tore to my stateroom and threw my things together. All my life I had wanted to see Honolulu and now I was actually getting off. Waiting for the gangplank to be lowered, I took out my little address book to see if there were any missionaries in Honolulu to look up.



I began to feel that something was going to happen.

The Public Forum

Presidents Doomed to Oblivion

Chancellor Day of Syracuse University

THERE is every sign that the people are locating the spot of their trouble and the demagogues have run their race. Three Presidents will be buried in a row, and over their graves the pitiless sand of oblivion will be so deep that no verdant and beautiful things will grow there, and the symbols on their gravestones will be closed factories and empty freight cars, and nobody will go there to weep except a very few disconsolate political kindred who will sit in the sand behind the tombstones out of sight and bewail the days of promise that blighted so sadly. In the vacant lots beyond low markers without names or dates will tell where lie buried the commissioners and prosecuting attorneys.

Purpose of the Sherman Law

Senator George Sutherland of Utah

THE thing which the Sherman Anti-Trust law is aimed at is not capital; it is not labor; it is not farmers' organizations. The thing which the Sherman Anti-Trust law is aimed at is the restraint of trade. The restraining of trade among the several States of the Union is regarded as an evil which ought to be punished by law, and it is no less an evil if brought about by a number of organizations of workmen than if done by a number of organizations of capitalists. We are not punishing under the Anti-Trust law capitalists because they are capitalists, or because they are engaged in business to make money out of business, or to increase their profit in their business; but we are punishing them because they restrain trade. So, in the same way, we do not undertake to punish organizations of laborers because they are organizations of laborers, or because they are undertaking to increase their wages or to better their conditions, but only when and only because they engage in such combinations and conspiracies, if they ever do, as to result in restraint of trade. Then it is just as much a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act as if it were done by anybody else.

The "New Tyranny"

By Eugene L. Richards, New York State Superintendent of Banks

I YIELD to no man in admiration for the President, but believe the time has come when even he must feel that there is danger of the New Freedom becoming the New Tyranny. It is that of the many over the few, of guillotines and of mobs guided by demagogues and fakers marching through this sham-ridden land, emitting cries of: "He has more money than you." These agitators are demanding liberty, fraternity and equal assets for all men. Some day soon the mobs that now applaud will rend them limb from limb when they discover that their doctrines only make the poor poorer. With bodies of public control, regulation and investigation, this spirit will create an office-holding autocracy to threaten individual rights. This country will be asked to take the last step in paternalism—public ownership of anything necessary to satisfy the ambition of political opportunists, who can then enroll, as servants of their political futures, a vast army of public employees.

The Right to Work

By Walter Gordon Merritt

LAWFUL unions should be protected from destruction by combinations of employers not to employ their members, and the non-union man should be protected from organized combinations not to work with him. If the law will not protect the employers in their right to operate an open shop by suppressing combinations which assail this right, it can only be expected that they will unite together in self-defense to sever all relations with organized labor. It is therefore right and proper that statutes should be enacted forbidding both kinds of combinations. It is also urgent that the same or a separate law should contain provisions forbidding any attempt to restrict or interfere with the right of apprentices to learn a trade.

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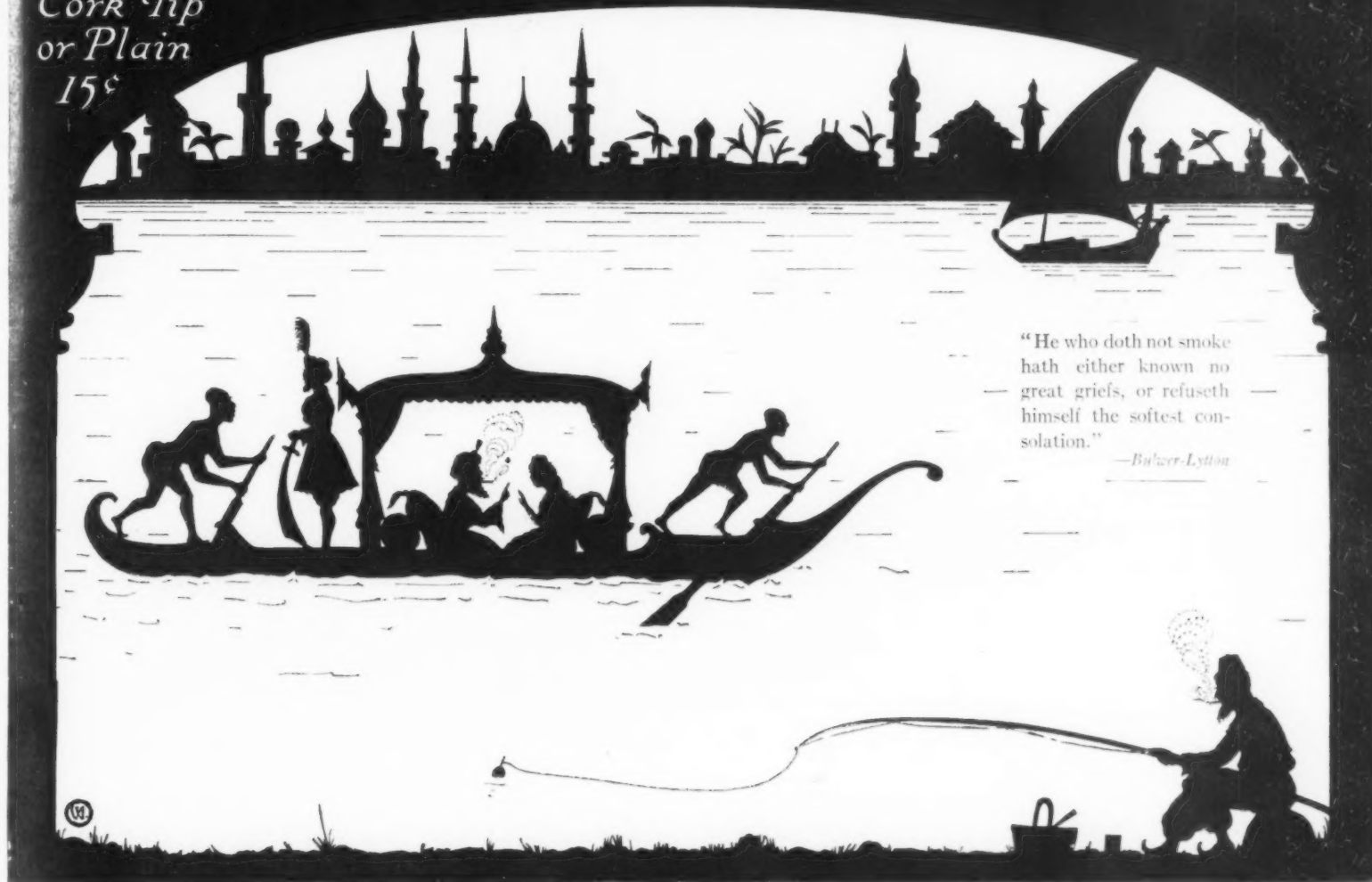
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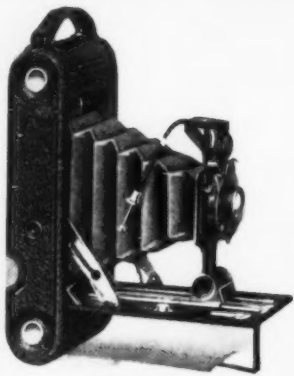


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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

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WE talk about the power of the press but it is as nothing as compared with the power of the letter writer. I am advised by well informed friends in Washington that many prominent Congressmen have been greatly stirred by the number of letters they have received from their constituents begging them to stop trust-busting and railroad-smashing and to go home and give business a rest.

There must be truth in these reports, otherwise so important a Democratic leader as Mr. Underwood, of the House, would not have found it necessary to go to the White House and lay the matter before President Wilson.

Those who think that the future of our stock market and of business generally depends entirely upon whether the railroads are given a fair increase in rates or not, make a mistake. The rate increase is an important factor, so are good crops, especially of wheat, corn and cotton. But beyond these stands the question of a restoration of public confidence.

President Wilson, himself, has referred to the depressing influence in the business world of uncertainty. Nothing will make business more uncertain than the passing of a lot of anti-trust laws whose power and scope can only be defined by the United States Supreme Court and it may take five or ten years to do this.

"Money makes the mare go." This is an old race-track axiom, but there is a lot of sense in the homely adage. It takes money to build railroads and factories, to meet pay rolls and fill pay envelopes. Plenty of money awaits investment at home and still more abroad, but instead of inviting capital here, we are shipping gold by the million, to foreign money centers. It used to be the other way, before we began to encourage experimental legislation under the belief that while we were doing well, we were not doing well enough.

We cannot have a strong and advancing market in Wall Street until we stop experimenting with all the wild theories of governmental ownership and control that the quack doctors of politics are proposing. All over this country, capital is awaiting investment and thousands are ready to buy securities in Wall Street, when conditions are settled.

It seems to me that we have almost been touching bottom and that the chances are far more favorable to an advance than to a further depression, but much depends upon the course the administration at Washington may pursue. If it would take its hands off the situation, let Congress go home and give business a rest, everybody would be happier, more shops would open, more idle men find work, more pay envelopes be filled and better prices quoted on the stock exchange.

My old friend, Mr. E. C. Simmons, of St. Louis, a Democrat and a generous supporter of President Wilson, says with all

due respect to the latter: "It would be to the best interests of the country at large to have a little rest from the disturbing results of this continued agitation of business matters and, therefore, I feel confident that if further legislation on the subject of business control was postponed until December, it would be a very wise move on the part of the Government."

One of my readers, at Hope, Arkansas, sends me a copy of an earnest letter he wrote to his Senator at Washington and this is what he says: "Why do you people insist on holding the patient up and forcing the medicine down whether it is wanted or not? Would it not be better to hold up and catch him asleep and give him the needed medicine in small doses so he will not feel it? This fighting the interests which can make prosperity is costing us thousands of votes. Unless the back track is taken soon it may be too late."

A reader at Pine Bluff, Ark., says: "The Interstate Commerce Commission has been the cause of the hard times and our administration would soon put a stop to it if the public would demand it. The majority of the voters do not understand the fact that the railroads are being imposed upon. Please enroll me as a booster."

In the same mail, a reader at Michigan City, Ind., writes: "Why not let the demagogues go ahead and let the people have a taste of the results. Then we will clean them out for good in 1916."

It pleases me to have these letters, not from one, but from every section of the country and from voters in all the various political parties, friends of the administration as well as those who are opposed to it. After all, the great question in this country with every man, woman and child, is the maintenance of the home, and that involves plenty of work and good wages.

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L. R., Newark, N. J.: The shareholders of the Pincelawn Cemetery Co. who bought their shares at from \$5 to \$50 a few years ago, will get a dividend of about to cents a share under the recent order of the court. This is in addition to the \$1.20 a share paid in two previous distributions. I advised my readers not to put their money into these new cemetery propositions when they were being floated a few years ago.

Rock Island, St. Louis: The plan for reorganizing the Rock Island involves an assessment of \$15 on the Common and the same on the Preferred. Expectation of a heavy assessment caused the great decline in the prices of the shares and I warned my readers against buying them simply because they looked cheap. It might be better to pay the assessment and see if the plan of reorganization can work out. If you cannot afford to do this, sell your shares at the market price.

(Continued on page 45)



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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

(Continued from page 44)

K., Cleveland: Purchase of the shares of the Boulder-Tungsten Production Co. is purely a speculative venture. Careful investors prefer securities of a different character. Get a mercantile agency report.

B., Akron, O.: The Haynes Copper Co. of Arizona was closed down in December, 1910, and reopened in 1912 by the stockholders. The property will require a great deal of money for its development and the stock is decidedly speculative. It will be safer to get your money out of the concern.

P., Dallas, Texas: The offices of the San-ten Electric Co. were closed by the Post Office Department and three of the employees were arrested on charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes by the sale of Hercules Electric Belts for nervous diseases. The concern is said to have taken in over \$1,000,000.

Express, Boston: The reduction of the Wells Fargo dividend to a 6 per cent. basis is another indication of the loss the express business sustains under the competition of the Post Office Department. This would not be possible if that department paid a fair rate for transportation to the railroad companies. I would not sacrifice express stocks at this time, neither would I buy them.

Teacher, Dubuque, Ia.: The passing of the dividend on Ontario & Western was overshadowed by the constant decline of the stock. The road earned about 1 per cent. during the year but very wisely the New Haven Railroad, which owns control of the O. & W., decided that it was better to conserve its cash. I would not sell the stock, for, with improving business conditions, O. & W. should resume its dividends.

S., Washington: It is not a new thing to offer lands, adapted to a particular farming industry, in small lots on installments with a promise that they will produce a fortune to the purchaser. The prospectuses are always written by experts who know how to win public attention. These acreage plots are offered at a much higher figure than the promoter pays. The experience of those who have gone into such enterprises has not been satisfactory, as a rule.

F., Nashville, Ill.: The Rock Island reorganization plan seems to be a little hard on the holders of the collateral 4 per cent. bonds, yet it is insisted that the funds required for the rehabilitation of the road must be furnished by the stockholders and the holders of the bonds representing the old stock. It seems to me that the latter should not have been so heavily assessed but unless they co-operate in self defence, the plan will probably go through. With the rehabilitation and with fair play for our railroads, the road ought to pull out in good shape. When the collateral fours were issued, conditions in the railroad world were different and few expected such a change of public sentiment toward our railways and corporations—a change, I may add, that has been unwarranted, of which we will all be ashamed some day.

Southern Pacific, Buffalo, N. Y.: The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in reference to oil lands embraced in the Southern Pacific land grant was in the company's favor. The government claimed that these lands were worth \$250,000,000. It is said that the Southern Pacific estimated their value at \$20,000,000, and figured them in their assets at much less. 2. The decision of the Supreme Court that pipe lines are common carriers and that their charges can be regulated by the Commerce Commission will principally affect the pipe line companies. I do not see how it will seriously affect the Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of New York or Vacuum Oil. These are all highly regarded as industrial investments because of their large dividends. The oil business has suffered from the prevailing depression and if it continues, it may affect the rate of dividends.

New York, July 2, 1914

JASPER.

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Opportunity to buy high class Standard Oil dividend-paying stocks for investment, beginning with a payment as small as \$10 is offered by L. R. Frobese & Co., 111 Broadway, New York. Write to them for their descriptive "Circular B. 65."

their "Weekly Market Review" and their "Investor's Guide" of 260 pages—all sent free to readers of LESLIE'S.

A weekly review of the financial and business situation and of the Wall Street outlook of great educational value to investors can be had without charge by writing to J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York, for the "Bache Weekly Financial Review."

Mortgages from \$150 upward, paying 7 per cent. or more, on Oklahoma City improved real estate are offered by Aurelius-Swanson Co., 28 State Nat. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla. Write for their free descriptive booklet.

Spencer Trask & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York, have a department which renders a valuable service, free of charge, to lawyers, executors and trustees seeking to obtain quotations or general information on securities held by estates. This department is open to the use of our subscribers.

New Value of Human Life

By DALE H. CARNAGEY

THE value of life has fluctuated greatly in the different periods of the world's history. To the Spartans life was cheap. The highest duty was to be a soldier; the greatest honor was to give away life for the State. History tells us that a Spartan general, boasting of the obedience of his army, commanded two soldiers to leap to death from a cliff; they obeyed; life was cheap. Gladiators killing each other, the lions devouring martyrs—these were favorite entertainments in the Roman amphitheatre. Napoleon estimated the thousands of lives his conquest for a universal empire would cost, and he marched on sacrificing them. Life had little value. Under Henry VIII death was the punishment for stealing three shillings; there were 253 crimes punishable by death; 72,000 people were executed in his reign.

Formerly war, pestilence and famine swept off humanity by the countless millions. During the Thirty Years' War 18,000,000 of Germany's population were killed. The Black Death devoured 25,000,000 people in Europe during the 14th century. Three hundred and fifty famines have swept over the earth since the beginning of history. Human life has been destroyed like bubbles. To-day all this has changed. War shall soon be a thing of the past. The fight against the death toll of disease and accident is bounding forward miraculously. The American Museum of Safety awards numerous medals annually. One is awarded for "Progress and achievement in the promotion of hygiene and the mitigation of occupational diseases," another for "The best device or process in the electrical industry for safeguarding industrial life and health;" the E. H. Harriman medal is given to a steam railway for "Progress in safety and accident prevention;" the Anthony N. Brady medal goes to an electric road for "Accident prevention and industrial hygiene;" the Travelers' Insurance medal is given to the employer for protecting the lives and the limbs of his employees; the *Scientific American* medal is awarded to a new type of life saving apparatus.

The railroads have been leaders in this work. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway has this motto painted in the cabs of its engines: "Safety before speed." The Bureau of Safety of the Union Pacific Railroad has put together on one large placard seven photographs that show the different ways in which children risk life and limb when they trespass on railroad property and has hung a copy in every schoolhouse in Nebraska along the line of the railroad. It also prints periodically short articles on accident prevention and distributes them in the schools. The Pennsylvania Railroad did not sacrifice the life of a single one of its millions of passengers last year. The Southern Pacific has not had a fatal accident among 284,000,000 passengers in the last five years.

Smallpox and yellow fever, for ages the two dreaded horrors of mankind, have lost their terror. The new discoveries in surgery have alleviated untold suffering. Formerly operations were performed while the subject writhed and shrieked with pain. To-day anesthetics render the patient as insensible as a mountain boulder. The leading physicians of the world a few weeks ago cheered long and loudly Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, when he announced to them that he had stopped the hearts of animals for two and one-half minutes and performed operations on their valves.

Animals have played an important part in the eradication of human diseases. From the horse the antitoxin is prepared that saves thousands of children from death by diphtheria. From the cow the vaccine preparation for immunizing against smallpox is made. In Baltimore recently a child's sight was restored by using part of a pig's eye in the operation.



The Telephone Emergency

THE stoutest telephone line cannot stand against such a storm as that which swept the Middle Atlantic coast early in the year. Poles were broken off like wooden toothpicks, and wires were left useless in a tangled skein.

It cost the telephone company over a million dollars to repair that damage, an item to be remembered when we talk about how cheaply telephone service may be given.

More than half of the wire mileage of the Bell System is underground out of the way of storms. The expense of underground conduits and cables is warranted for the important trunk lines with numerous wires and for the lines in the congested districts which serve a large number of people.

But for the suburban and rural lines reaching a scattered population and doing a small business in a large area, it is impracticable to dig trenches, build conduits and lay cables in order that each individual wire may be underground.

More important is the problem of service. Overhead wires are necessary for talking a very long distance. It is impossible to talk more than a limited distance underground, although Bell engineers are making a world's record for underground communication.

Parallel to the underground there must also be overhead wires for the long haul, in order that the Bell System may give service universally between distant parts of the country.

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News of the Time Told in Pictures



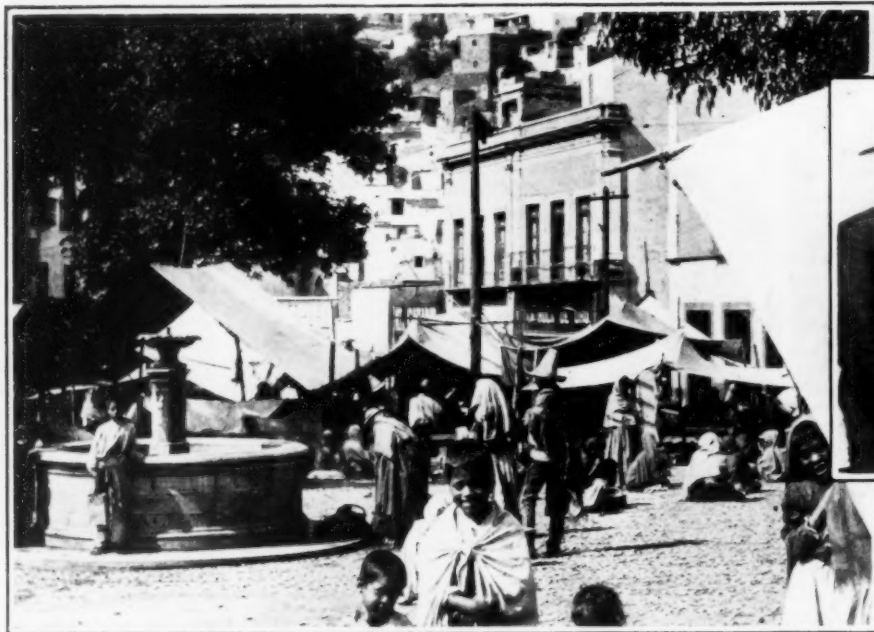
HOMELESS FIRE SUFFERERS OF SALEM

The poorer part of Salem suffered most severely and most of the mills and factories were destroyed. A military guard was established to prevent looting. The state capital, Concord, was a stricken city, and 4,500 refugees were cared for, while thousands went to nearby towns where public buildings were thrown open to shelter them. Contributions amounting to \$67,000 were raised for the aid of the fire's victims in Boston in one day. More than 9,000 people are out of work as a result of the fire, and many have lost everything they owned. The insurance is estimated to be about two thirds of the loss, but many laboring people carried none at all.



THE TERRIFIC MARCH OF FLAMES

View of the fire sweeping up Cabot Street in a good residence district. Many beautiful old homes were destroyed, but most of Salem's famous historical landmarks were saved including Hawthorne's birthplace and the House of Seven Gables. The "Witches' House" was the best known of the old buildings spared. Preparations for the rebuilding of the city were under way before the ashes were cold and a new and beautiful Salem is planned.



VILLA GETTING THE UPPER HAND IN MEXICO



THE MEN WHO DOMINATE MEXICO

General "Pancho" Villa and his staff. From left to right—General Fierro, General Villa, General Ortega and Col. Medina. Fierro, the man generally credited with having killed William S. Benton, is reported to have been fatally wounded at the battle of Zacatecas.



MURDERED AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE AND WIFE

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, were murdered in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28th. A bomb thrown at them was warded off by the Archduke. An hour later, while returning from the Town Hall, a Serbian student, 19 years old, named Prinzep, shot and fatally wounded the Archduke and his wife.

ASSASSINATION MAY HAVE VAST POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES

The murdered Archduke was looked upon as the probable preserver of the throne of Austria-Hungary. His dream was the aggrandizement of his country by the incorporation of the Slavs as a factor in the empire, of equal influence with the Germans and the Magyars. This would have meant the absorption of the Slavonic kingdom in the Balkans and consequent violent political convulsions in Europe. His wife, who was not of royal birth, and who with her children was thereby barred from the throne, was very popular, and greatly strengthened his position. His enemies, however, the Archduke, as his plans threatened her supremacy with the Slavonic peoples of Southeastern Europe. He was a soldier of repute and when killed was attending the army manoeuvres. His death makes the future in European politics increasingly uncertain. His wife, the nearest heir, is the Countess Sophie. The new heir is the son of the late Archduke Otto, a brother of Francis Ferdinand.



OLD EMPEROR AND NEW HEIR

All Europe is speculating on what will happen when the Emperor Francis Joseph, now 84 years old, shall be replaced by the new heir apparent, the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph. He is a young man, popular but untried in politics, and much less likely to control the turbulent dual empire than was the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who was 50 years old, and a statesman.

Leslie's Fifty Years Ago

Illustrations, News Items, and Comment Printed in the Stirring Days of 1864

July, 1864



1. WATERMEN AND MODE OF CARRYING



2. SIGNALING WITH A PIECE OF LOOKING-GLASS



3. CUTTING COARSE FORAGE INTO CHAFF



4. EFFECTIVE MODE OF SECURING A PRISONER.

THEY are making straw hats in Paris without any crown, its place being supplied by two falls of lace, veiling the hair.

THE *London Times* says there has never been such fighting in the history of the world as that which has lately taken place in Virginia between Grant and Lee.

MRS. GRANT, in reply to the expression of hope that her husband would succeed, said: "I have no doubt the General will succeed, for he is a very obstinate man."

ANDREWS, the New York rioter, has been sentenced to three years in the State Prison. Others who took part in the riots of July have been condemned to 10 years' imprisonment. The apparent disparity between the sentences is explained by the fact that the rioters previously sentenced were also convicted of robbery, arson and other offences.

A COMMITTEE from the Baltimore National Convention waited on President Lincoln and informed him of his nomination by that body. The President, in a very short speech, expressed his thanks and accepted the nomination. A committee of the National Union League subsequently waited on His Excellency to congratulate him upon his renomination.

DURING the recent inundation at Sheffield, England, a little child floated in a cradle four miles away from the scene of the disaster onto a meadow belonging to the rector of the village. The rector's wife, having no children of her own, accepted it as an offering from God, and has adopted it. No trace of the child's parents can be discovered. They were most probably drowned.

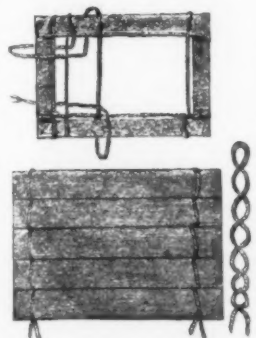
THE *Independence Belge*, speculating on the chances of Napoleon's son, now nine years of age, ever coming to the throne, recalls the remarkable historical fact that since Louis XIV succeeded to the crown in 1643, a period of 220 years, no son of any French monarch has succeeded to the throne. Napoleon will not thank the journal for the unpleasant reminder.

THOUSANDS of acres of soil are annually planted to flowers in France and Italy for making perfume alone. A single grower in southern France sells annually 60,000 pounds of rose flowers, 30,000 pounds each of jasmine and tuberose, 40,000 pounds of violet blossoms, besides thousands of pounds of mint, thyme, rosemary, etc., and he is but one of hundreds engaged in this branch of horticulture.

THE difference between rising every morning at six and at eight, in the course of forty years, supposing a man to go to bed at the time he otherwise would, amounts to 29,000 hours, or three years, 121 days and 16 hours, which will afford eight hours a day for exactly ten years; so that is the same as if ten years of life were added, in which we could command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds or the dispatch of business.

THE first Normal School in our country was opened at Lexington, Mass., 25 years ago, and it is proposed to celebrate the quarter century anniversary in July. The Massachusetts Board of Education have made suitable arrangements for the celebration, which will take place at the Normal School in Framingham. Rev. Samuel J. May will deliver the address, and Rev. Eben S. Stearns the poem. The occasion will doubtless call together a large number of the teachers, graduates and members of normal schools and all others interested in education.

THE heroic little surgeon, Miss Dr. Walker, who was recently captured by the Confederates, appears to bear her imprisonment like "a man," for in a letter to her mother, dated Castle Thunder, she says: "I hope you are not grieving about me because I am a prisoner of war. I am living in a three-story brick 'castle,' with plenty to eat and a clean bed to sleep in. I have a room-mate, a young lady about twenty years of age, from near Corinth, Mississippi (Miss Martha Manus). I am much happier than I might be in some relations of life where I might be envied by other ladies. The officers are gentlemanly and kind, and it will not be long before I am exchanged."



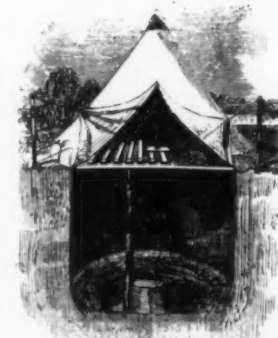
5. METHOD OF MAKING RUSH-BOTTOMED CHAIR



6. BRIDGING ACROSS A GAP.



7. METHOD OF DRYING DAMP CLOTHES.



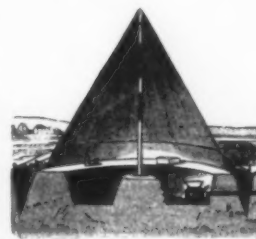
8. UNDERGROUND TENT WITH TWO STOREYS.



9. METHOD OF SECURING A SHEEP MILL.



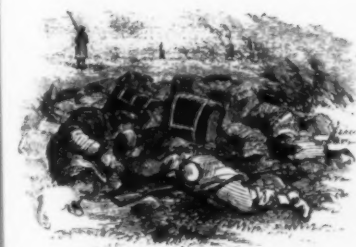
10. FRAMEWORK FOR SMALL TENT.



11. SECTION OF TENT WITH FIREPLACE.



12. SLED MADE OUT OF A LOG.



13. SHELTER AGAINST A DRIVING WIND.



14. MODE OF DISTILLING SEA WATER.



15. SAFE MODE OF SLEEPING WITH A LOADED GUN.

HINTS TO SOLDIERS IN THE CAMP AND ON CAMPAIGN.

(Reprinted from *Leslie's* of July 16, 1864)

These "Hints" were intended for the soldiers in our war between the states. We reprint them for the benefit of the soldiers now in the field. How much have we improved upon the methods of half a century ago?



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